NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

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A MAP OF BUSY LIFE, ITS FLUCTU[illegible] AND ITS VA[illegible] CONCERNS.—*Cowper.*

PRICE THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. BOSTON, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834. VOL. XVII. NO. 10. WHOLE [illegible]

MISCELLANY.

[From the New England Magazine.]

LAMENT.

"The parted spirit!
Knoweth it not our sorrow? Answereth not
Its blessing to our tears?" —*Maturin.*

The circle is broken—one seat is forsaken—
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken—
One heart from among us no longer shall thrill
With the spirit of gladness, or darken with ill.

Weep—lonely and lowly are slumbering now
The light of her glances—the pride of her brow!
Weep—sadly and long shall we listen in vain
To catch the soft tones of her welcome again.

Give our tears to the dead—for humanity's claim,
From its silence and darkness is ever the same,
The hope of that world, whose existence is bliss,
May not stifle the tears of the mourners of this.

For O! if one glance the freed spirit may throw
On the scene of its troubled probation below,
Than the glare of the marble—the pride of the dead—
To that glance will be dearer the tears which we shed.

O! who can forget the rich light of her smile,
Over lips moved with music and feeling the while—
The eye's deep enchantment, dark, dream-like and clear,
In the glow of its gladness—the shade of its tear?

And the charm of each feature—while over the whole
Played the hues of the heart and the sunshine of soul;
And the tone of her voice, like the music which seems
Breathed softly and faint in the ear of our dreams!

But, holier and dearer, our memories hold
Those treasures of feeling more precious than gold;
The love and the friendship,—the pity, which gave
Fresh hopes to the living, and wreaths to the grave.

The heart, ever open to Charity's claim,
Unmoved from its duty by censure or shame;
While vainly, alike on her eye and her ear,
Fell the scorn of the heartless, the jesting and jeer.

How true to our hearts was that beautiful sleeper!
A smile for the joyful,—a tear for the weeper.
Yet evermore prompt, whether mournful or gay,
With warnings in love to the passing astray.

For, though spotless herself, she could sorrow for them,
Who sullied with evil the spirit's pure gem;
And a sigh or a tear could the erring reprove,
And the sting of rebuke was still tempered with love.

As a cloud of the sunset slow melting in heaven,
As the star, which is lost when the daylight is given,
As a glad dream of slumber, which wakens to bliss,
She hath passed to the world of the holy from this.

She hath passed—but, O! sweet, as the flowret shall bloom,
From her last lowly dwelling—the dust of the tomb,—
The charm of her memory, as heaven's own breath,
Shall rise, like an incense, from darkness and death!

2d Month.

[From Hood's Comic Annual, for 1834.]

JOHNSONIANA.

'None despise puns but those who cannot make them.' —SWIFT.

As I am but an occasional reader in the temporary indulgence of intellectual relaxation, I have but recently become cognizant of the metropolitan publication of Mr Murray's Mr Croker's Mr Boswell's Dr. Johnson; a circumstance the more to be deprecated, for if I had been simultaneously aware of that amalgamation of miscellaneous memoranda, I could have contributed a personal quota of characteristic colloquial anecdote to the biographical reminiscences of the multitudinous lexicographer, which, although founded on the basis of indubitable veracity, have never transpired among the multifarious effusions of that stupendous complication of mechanical ingenuity, which according to the technicalities in usage in our modern nomenclature, has obtained the universal cognomen of the press. Expediency imperiously dictates that the nominal identity of the hereditary kinsman, from whom I derive my authoritative responsibility, shall be inviolable and umbrageously obscured; but in future variorum editions his voluntary addenda to the already inestimable concatenation of circumstantial particularisation might typographically be disseminated from the literary accumulations of the indefatigable Boswell and the vivacious Piozzi, by the significant classification of Boz, Poz, and Coz.

In posthumously eliciting and philosophically elucidating the phenomena of defunct luminaries, whether in reference to corporeal, physiognomical, or metaphysical attributes, justice demands the strictest scrupulosity, in order that the heterogeneous may not preponderate over the homogeneous in the critical analysis. Metaphorically speaking, I am rationally convinced that the operative point I am about to develope will remove a pertinacious film from the eye of the biographer of the memorable Dr. Johnson; and especially with reference to that reiterated verbal-aphorism so preporterously ascribed to his conversational inculcation, namely, that "he who would make a pun would pick a pocket," however irrelevant such a doctrinarian maxim to the irrefrangible fact, that in that colossal monument of etymological erudition erected by the stupendous doctor himself (of course implying his inestimable dictionary,) the paramount gist, scope, and tendency of his laborious researches was obviously to give as many meanings as possible to one word. In order, however, to place hypothesis on the immutable foundation of fact, I will, with your permission and permission, adduce a few Johnsonian repartees from my cousin's anecdotical memorabilia, which will perspicuously evolve the synthetical conclusion, that the inimitable author of *Rasselas* did not dogmatically predicate such an aggravated degree of moral turpitude in the perpetration of a double entendre.

Apologistically requesting indulgence for the epistolary laxity of an unpremeditated effusion,

I remain, Sir,

Your very humble obedient servant,

SEPTIMUS REARDON.

Litchfield, October 1, 1833.

"Do you really believe, Dr. Johnson," said a Litchfield lady, "in the dead walking after death?" "Madam," said Johnson, "I have no doubt on the subject; I have heard the Dead March in Saul."—"You really believe then, Doctor, in ghosts?"—"Madam," said Johnson, "I think *appearances* are in their favor."

The doctor was notoriously very superstitious.—The same lady once asked him—"if he ever felt any presentiment at a winding sheet in the candle?"—"Madam," said Johnson, "if a *mould* candle it doubtless indicates death, and that somebody will go out like a *snuff*; but whether at Hampton *Wick* or in Grease must depend upon the *grease*."

The Doctor and Boswell once lost themselves in the Isle of Muck, and the latter said they must 'spier their way at the first body they met.' "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "you're a scoundrel; you may spear any body you like, but I am not going to 'run a [illegible] at all I meet.'"

[illegible]

and doubtless the worm of the still is the worm that never dies." Boswell afterwards inquired the Doctor's opinion on illicit distillation, and how the great moralist would act in an affray between the Smugglers and the Excise. "If I went by the *letter* of the Law I should assist the Customs, but according to the *spirit* I should stand by the Contrabands."

The Doctor was always very satirical on the want of timber in the North. "Sir," he said to the young Laird of Icomballly, who was going to join his regiment, "may Providence preserve you in battle, and especially your nether limbs. You may grow a walking-stick here, but you must import a wooden leg." At Dunsinane the old prejudice broke out. "Sir," said he to Boswell, "Macbeth was an idiot; he ought to have known that every wood in Scotland might be carried in a man's hand. The Scotch, sir, are like the frogs in the fable: if they had a Log they would make a King of it.

Boswell one day expatiated at some length on the moral and religious character of his countrymen, and remarked triumphantly that there was a cathedral at Kirkwall, and the remains of a Bishop's Palace. "Sir," said Johnson "it must have been the poorest of Sees: take your *Rum* and *Egg* and *Mull* altogether, and they won't provide for a *Bishop*."

East-India Company is the worst of all company. A lady fresh from Calcutta once endeavored to curry Johnson's favor by talking of nothing but howdahs, doolies, and bungalows, till the Doctor took, as usual, to *tiffin*. "Madam," said he, in a tone that would have scared a tiger out of a jungle, "India's very well for a rubber or for a bandanna, or for a cake of ink; but what with its Bhurtpore, Pahlampore, Barrackpore, Hyderapore, Singapore, and Nagpore, its Hyderabad, Astrabad, Bundlebad, Sindbad, and Guzzaratbadbad, it's a poor and bad country altogether."

Master M. after plaguing Miss Seward and Dr. Darwin, and a large tea party at Litchfield, said to his mother that he would be good if she would give him an apple. "My dear child," said the parent, feeling herself in the presence of a great moralist, "you ought not to be good on any consideration of gain, 'for virtue is its own reward.' You ought to be good disinterestedly and without thinking what you are to get for it." "Madam," said Dr. Johnson, "you are a fool; would you have the boy *good for nothing*?"

The same lady once consulted the Doctor on the degree of turpitude to be attached to her son's robbing an orchard. "Madam," said Johnson, "it all depends upon the weight of the boy. I remember my schoolfellow Davy Garrick, who was always a little fellow, robbing a dozen of orchards with impunity, but the very first time I climbed up an apple tree, for I was always a heavy boy, the bough broke with me, and it was called a judgement. I suppose that's why Justice is represented with a pair of scales."

Caleb Whitefoord, the famous punster once inquired seriously of Dr. Johnson whether he really considered that a man ought to be transported, like Barrington, the pickpocket, for being guilty of a double meaning? "Sir," said Johnson, "if a man means well, the more he means the better."

[From the Baltimore Visiter.]

JOURNAL OF A LOUNGER.

FROM MY GRAND-FATHER'S PORT FOLIO.

Friday morning, half past eight—Woke—rather feverish—sisters went be up this half hour—as we were all at the Assembly last night—went to sleep again.

Half past nine—Woke by the servant—something of a head ache. Mem—always to take one dance, at least after supper, one gets too much wine else.

Ten—Breakfast—felt rather better.

Eleven—Went to the office—found Sober reading law—very extraordinary—Sober's father a rich fellow too. Quizzed him a little, but did not feel quite so brilliant as usual—sat down—wrote about a dozen lines for a declaration—cursed stupid—hand shook, found it would not do—went home for a glass of wine and bitters.

Half past twelve—Tried on a new pair of pantaloons—don't fit well—never can employ that tailor again—pretended to make them like some damn'd fellow in London, on geometrical principles—blundered in calculation I suppose——

N. B. Thought t'would not do, hate every thing that relates to geometry had enough of it at college—

One—Went up Market street—fine day—good many girls walking—joined two or three parties, and began to get in spirits, Kitty Fenton looked queer at me, scarcely spoke, suppose she was angry—because I did not dance with her last night.

N. B. Did engage her for the second dance after supper. But some how or other the wine put it out of my head.

Three—Dined at home—no company—found the Madeira help my head surprisingly. Drank a bottle and smoked a few segars.

Half past four—Began to yawn—saw a paper on the side board—fancied 'twas the afternoon's Gazette—found 'twas the Visiter—read half a page; found it very stupid—saw a novel from the Library on the sofa—took it up—very composing indeed.

Half past five—Woke from a short nap—went to call on Harry Scamper—Harry not a home—Don't know what to do with myself, till half past seven, sisters and myself engaged then to Sally Simper's Tea party.

N. B. Tea parties a famous lounge—nothing to do, and but little to say—always make it a point to go to them.

Six—Walked about the streets—purchased a pair of silk gloves—went into Bool's got a quarter of a hundred of quills, for tooth picks.

[illegible]—Went up Front street—people [illegible] theatre—went in myself—peeped into the [illegible] front boxes—scarce a soul that I knew in the house—went up stairs—one of Shakspeare's plays performing—cursed heavy things, so did not go into a box—no fun going forward—nobody drunk—and every one attending to the play. Practised new steps in walking the lobby—new pair of boots on—creaked famously—some queer fellow called out silence—never minded him but walked on.

N. B. Boots a knowing article at a tea party—girls so afraid of their muslin dresses.

Seven—Went to the bar and took a glass of punch—lighted a segar and fumigated the lobby a little—and then walked down stairs—warmed myself at the stove—Box keeper came up and begged me not to smoke—damned his impertinence—fellow was savage—said his orders were preremptory—smoked on—fellow talked of going for a constable and went out—segar was out—so I went out too.

N. B. There's no dealing with savages.

Half past seven—Went to Sally Simper's large party—Kitty Fenton there—went up to her to apologize, and sat down by her side—Kitty a little sulky still—rose up and went to the fire—stood directly before it—girls looked blue—cursed cold night to be sure, and they could not move from their places—but beaux were scarce—not above six or eight in the room—went up to Fanny Gibble—Fanny in high spirits—said something or other just as I came up that made all the girls laugh—did not hear rightly what it was, but laughed heartily—Fanny's a smart girl—went up to Betsey Chairville and chatted to her a little—folks say that she is a very sensible girl.

N. B. Never could discover it for my life—[illegible]

[illegible]

gle laughed louder than any of them—went back to the fire place—*Mem*—drop Giggle's acquaintance in future.

Ten—Sisters rose to go away—did not feel quite comfortable, so went home with them.

N. B. Not my usual custom—vote it a bad principle to attend to Sisters—makes a man seem effeminate.

Eleven—Supper, and went to bed fatigued with the exertions of the day. MICHAEL.

[From the Cherokee Intelligencer.]

THE HOOSHEROONS.

The good citizens of our young sister State, Indiana, are pretty generally known throughout the West by the singular appellative of Hooshers. The following rhymes, from a young H[illegible], convey a very graphical picture of Hoosher life on the frontiers of Indiana. In our perambulations through the State we have often partaken the welcome hospitality of a "buckeye cabin," while our gallant [illegible] stood [illegible] "the sapling and the sugar-trough" for the night.

Oftimes in riding through the West,
A stranger finds a 'Hoosher's nest,'
In other words, a buck-eye cabin,
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in;
Its situation low, but airy,
Close on the borders of a prairie;
And fearing he may be benighted,
Hailing the house, has now alighted.
The 'Hoosher' meets him at the door;
Their salutations soon are o'er;
He takes the stranger's horse aside,
Which quick is to a sapling tied;
Then, having stripped his saddle off,
He feeds him in a sugar-trough,
The stranger stoops to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin;
And manifests a strong desire
To seat him by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen 'Hoosheroons,'
With mush and milk, tin cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet, and dirty faces,
Seem much inclined to keep their places.
But madam, anxious to display
Her rough and undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder leads,
And cuffs the youngsters to their beds.
Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and jonny cake,
The stranger makes a hearty meal,
While round his anxious glances steal.
One side is lined with divers garments,
The other spread with skins of varments;
Dried pumpkin overhead is strung;
And venison ham in plenty hung;
Two rifles placed above the door;
Three dogs are stretched upon the floor.
The host, who centres his affections
On game, and range, and quarter-sections,
Talks to his weary guest for hours,
Until he yields to Somnus' powers.
No matter how the story end—
The application I intend,
Is from the famous Scottish poet,
Who seemed to [illegible] as well as know it,—
[illegible]
Are bred in such a way as this is.

CHANGE OF THE HAIR. There are several instances of the hair having suddenly been changed from its natural color by a strong affection of the mind. The Duke of Sully in his memoirs relates that Henry IV. told the Marquis be la Force that when he heard the edict commanding all Hugonots to attend mass on pain of banishment, the moustache turned white on one side of his face which was leaning on his hand. A more general effect happened to a man in one of the western islands, who was descending a rock to gather sea fowls' nests. While he was suspended in the air by a rope he was attacked by two eagles who had their aerie in the craig, and making a stroke at them with his dirk severed the rope over his head to a single ply; he immediately made the signal to be drawn up, and was recovered in safety; but when he reached the summit of the rock his hair was turned gray with fear. It is told of Mr Palmer, once Postmaster in Ireland, that having suffered some reflections from the Duke of Portland, and having vainly demanded satisfactions of that nobleman, in the night he refused to fight, his hair was entire changed to gray. A similar change happened to the Count de Las Casas on the night after he learnt the banishment of the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena. It is told of a German nobleman, that on the night of his condemation to death, his hair turned as white as flax. A less rated and more ignoble instance was Maccoul, the robber of Paisley Bank, and supposed murderer of Bigby, whose hair in the last three months of his life changed from jet black to silver gray.

LAW VS PHYSIC. A well known son of Esculapius, celebrated alike for physicking, fiddling and talking, whose residence is situated in the market place of a town on the Rother, lately had the honor of a visit from Sheffield of a couple of bailiffs.—This to most people would have been an unpleasant occurrence, but the doctor having had considerable experience in this way, received them in the surgery, in his usual kind manner, and politely invited them forward to another room, where a plentiful supply of that famed beverage called 'Timothy' was placed before them; having regaled themselves some time, they proceeded to the object of their visit, viz., taking an inventory of the furniture in the room, when a jolly dame, who was bustling about her business, demanded what they were doing 'Marking Mr ——'s furniture,' was the reply.—She, in a rage, informed them that they were not in his house, and desired one of them to look at the sign at the door in proof of the truth of her assertion, when, upon so doing, the name of 'Lord Brougham' struck his astonished vision: the man could not have shown more surprise had his Lordship started from the house side *in propria persona*. It appeared that the doctor's shop and the beer shop so approximated, that the men of the law were not aware that they had passed into another person's house: an application to the doctor's house was now found to be of no use, as the doors and windows were by this time securely barred and bolted. The out-witted bailiffs, were, therefore, obliged to march off to Sheffield without accomplishing the purpose of their journey.—*Sheffield Iris.*

SINGULAR FANATICISM. Dr. Henderson, in his interesting journal of a tour to Russia, says he visited one family of dissenters, who carried their superstitions so far, that the mistress of the [illegible] refused to sit at table with him, because one of his companions had metal buttons on his travelling coat, and another had a tobacco pipe in his hand.—

Their aversion to snuff was so great, that if a box happens to lay on the table, the part on which it has been laid, must be planed out, before the table can be used again.

[illegible]

[From the Knickerbocker.]

[illegible] HORN TAVERN, A SCENE IN THE WEST.

It was during the latter part of September, in the [illegible] ——, that it was my fortune to be travelling through the western district of Tennessee, and [illegible] the main road which now leads on from Bolivar to Paris.

The close of a pleasant day found me fatigued and weary, jogging along through a wild and thinly settled country, on the qui vive for a resting place; the few clearings which I had passed, indicated contentment rather than wealth, or even comfort; [illegible] the hooting of owls, the lone howl of some [illegible] beast, the rapid passage of birds on their way to roost, together with the recollection of the [illegible] of hair breadth escapes and desperate [illegible], which had taken place in the country thro' [illegible], caused me to feel much solic[illegible] [illegible]antic cities—and when I contrasted all this with the fact, that I was a stranger in a strange land, and beheld the quiet, yet wild appearance of the scene and dark forest around me, I involuntarily tightened my reins, and urged my horse onward.

It was in this mood, that, upon turning an angle of the road, I discovered a horseman coming toward me in a sweeping trot—he was rather badly mounted; but his dress and appearance were of rather a better order, and *bespoke him* a genuine backwoods-man of some note.

Seeing that he was about to pass me, with a common salutation I *hailed* him to stop.

'*Halt Billy*,'—said he, and Billy halted so suddenly, I thought his rider would have gone over his head—'*An now stranger what is it you want with me, you must talk fast, for the way that I'm in a hurry is curious.*'

'I shall be obliged to you,' said I, 'if you will tell me where I can sleep to night?'

'An is that all?—well here's Buck Horn just a head of you, tho' its right rough there—an about eight miles further there is an excellent house—an if you don't like either of them, spose you turn back with me, I've got but one cabin, and its full of young ones, but I'll make you a pallet and take care of your horse.'

'I thank you, sir, but my horse is tired, and I am anxious to get on.'

No thanks, no thanks, stop at Buck Horn, you can make out there for the night.'

'But I think you said it was right rough—can I stand it?'

'Oh! stand it—yes—*we* stand any thing here—I only said so cause you seemed to be a stranger in these parts, an I thought you mightn't like their ways.'

'Will they give me and my horse something to eat?'

'Oh! yes—stuff you both as full as tics.'

'And a bed.'

'Yes—they'll give you a bed—you don't mind sleeping thick—do you?'

'How thick?'

'Oh! sorter thick, an not so very thick neither—they'll only put you in spoon fashion, an you must lie awful still, or all turn over together, if you don't the outside ones will fall out, an if they do, they'll be right apt to hurt themselves.'

'Well, is this all I have to fear at Buck Horn!'

'Fear—you have nothing to fear—Buck Horn is considered by many as a very clever, nice place—an [illegible] hurrahs? an don't they have shootin matches? so you see Buck Horn is not so coarse—an if any of 'em should try to *use you up*, you'll find more who'll fight for you, than agin you—a stranger never wants for friends in these parts.

'Well, I must go now—good bye—if ever you come my way, gim me a call, you hear—just ask for Little River Jack, they all know me. Go along Billy,'—and he gouged his old horse, who wriggled, shot forward, and curled it so rapidly, that all which remained visible of him was a dark streak.

Contrasting western with eastern manners, and thinking of Buck Horn and its inhabitants, I pursued my way, until, from well known signals, I knew a house was near—and in a few moments after, situated in a small *clearing*, immediately on the road, appeared a large rude double logged cabin, with a Buck's Horn nailed over the door, which means, in the west, entertainment for man and horse, and this I identified as the tavern to which I had been recommended.

It was now the dusk of evening, and although its appearance was uninviting, it seemed to me a welcome spot—it was quiet—and as I rode up, nothing was to be seen but the cattle lying about the yard chewing their cud, and the fowls arranged in close order, on the limbs of an oak which grew near to the door—my arrival, however, seemed entirely to change the scene, for the dogs came whisking and barking about me, as if they wished to know who and what I was, and what was my business—the cows eyed me—the turkeys clucked—and I tho't an old gobbler would have twisted his neck off, in his solicitude to get his head in such a position, that he might take a fair *squint* at me. Turkeys, when they examine any thing closely, only use one eye, and my old gobbler would first try one, and then the other, and then he would put his head under his wing, as if for the purpose of brightening his vision and drawing it out, would take a long searching look—and then he examined his roost, and said something to the turkeys around him, which I could not understand—but they all clucked, and adjusted themselves, concluding, I thought, with, 'he's a stranger in these parts, and I don't much like his looks'—and they would have liked them much less had they known the state of my appetite.

While all this was passing, an old lady came to the door to see what was the cause of so much commotion, looked out for an instant, and then disappeared—next came a flock of children of all sizes, barefooted, with short cotton shirts, who scarcely saw me before, away they scampered, tumbling over each other, into one of the side doors—and finally there came with stately stride, the landlord of the house—he was without a coat, rough in appearance, large and portly in his form, with a good humored jolly looking face, and while he approached, a pair of eyes might be seen peeping out through every crevice in the house.

'Come, friend, won't you 'light?'

'Thank you, sir, I wish to spend the evening with you.'

'Git down—git down—I'll take your horse, and fix you as snug as a bear in a hollow.'

Having dismounted, he stripped my horse, and giving me my saddle-bags, and saddle—'now take 'em in, an put 'em under the bed an make yourself at home—chillen clear the way, and let this gentleman come.' I did as I was directed, but observed that the old gobbler rose up, and turned his head towards the door I entered, in order that he might keep a sharp look out—it was nobly done, he seemed resolved never to turn his back to an enemy.

Having examined the apartment, I drew a chair before a large blazing fire, and contented with appearances, sat a silent spectator of the group before me—the house contained but two rooms, and a garret, or loft as it is there called, running the whole extent of the building, and yet I had seen children [illegible]

[illegible]

The return of the landlord thinned the little group around me—he sent off all the *small fry* into the next room, and drawing some whiskey made me drink—then seating himself, began to inquire after his kin in the old country, all of whom he fancied I must know, merely because I came from the same state—discussing this, and sundry other topics, we whiled away some time—I learned from him, that he, with his wife, had that morning returned from a visit to Alabama, and that some of the neighbors would drop in presently to hear the news—I could hear the crowd gathering in the adjoining room, and was soon after called to supper.

The supper though plentiful and inviting had been [illegible] in the room where the largest part of the company was assembled—and there every face was joyous and happy, save that of the good dame, whose [illegible] had been to prepare the evening meal—she looked rather [illegible] about the pots and [illegible] other things there was a large quantity of sweet potatoes, sliced and fried, which I had ordered for my own use. We crowded around the table, cracked jokes, and began to eat. There was a stranger at my elbow, who dipped into my sweet potatoes so often, that I began to take quite a dislike to him—for it was a dish of which I was very fond, which I had ordered, and consequently considered as my own property—besides this, I was as keen set as a hawk.

'Stranger,' said I, 'you are fond of potatoes'—

'No—I can't say, as how I am—but the way that aunt Pat there cooks 'em is a caution, and I think these are quite *sufflunk*, jest stick me up a few—will you?'

'You mean to say they will soon be *defunct*, I suppose?'

'No sir; *sufflunk* is the idea, and, if you don't know what sufflunk is, I would advise you to *abschize*, for its quite unpossible for you to *semprone* here.'

Having supped, we arose in order to make room for another table, and I adjourned to the room which had been allotted me; thither I was followed by my potatoe opponent, who accosted me, with 'Come stranger, you musn't mind what I say; we are all free an easy here; I wouldn't hurt a hair of your head, to save my life; the old man just come home to day, and we *dropped* in merely to have a little spree—come, 'spose you join us?'

I thanked him, but was so fatigued from my ride that I wished to retire early.

Considering a moment—'did you notice them gals? said he.

Yes.

'Well I've a notion of Jinny; she's a real ticlur, and when she dances she slings a nasty foot, I tell you.

Does she?

Yes, she does so; twould do you good to see *her* dance.

The company now began to get more noisy, and the landlord after telling me several times not to mind the *boys*, went about his business; the chief gathering was in the supper room, which echoed with loud and noisy glee, leaving me comparatively alone. But unfortunately the whiskey barrel was near my bed, and as regular as an hourglass, but at much shorter intervals, did the landlord approach it, with a mug, draw out the *spile*, fill it, and then drive in the peg with a hammer—saying, don't let me disturb you, there's your bed, tumble in when you like it; and so there was, a very nice bed—but [illegible] with two rows of children, [illegible] each other in the same manner as shoes are done up for exportation, and besides this, there were many persons around the fire, and among them several girls just grown. Under these circumstances, I felt loth to undress for bed—but upon being told again that my bed was ready, and seeing that nobody was about to leave the room, I conceived that all was right, and stripped, retaining my shirt and drawers with a tolerable degree of composure.

Having been accustomed to sleep alone, I was as afraid of being touched by a child, as I would have been of an eel, and consequently courted sleep to little purpose.

Soon after getting into bed I heard a scuffle, and a general rush to the entry, saying '*you strike him*' wishing to see all the fun, I slipped out of bed, and crept to the door, where there was such an eternal clatter of tongues, that it was sometime before I could ascertain the cause of this disturbance; which turned out to be this: a servant belonging to one of the neighbors, had come over, as it seemed was his usual custom, to buy a pint of whiskey, and while waiting at the door for the landlord, was accosted by a large bony, crabbed man, named Wolfe, who, from some cause which did not appear, thought proper to strike him; this was perceived by a small sharp, thin looking man, called Aaron, who having a good share of artificial stimulus, added to much natural firmness, bristled up, and strutted about with huge consequence.

There were many persons about the house who appeared perfectly unmoved by the passing scene, and it was principally the younger persons who surrounded the expected combatants, girls and men formed the ring promiscuously, the girls *chock full* of fun and life, holding aloft large lightwood torches, determined to see all that was to be seen; conceive myself undressed, peeping over the crowd and you have the scene as I saw it when Aaron cried out, who struck that niggur?

'I struck him, a d—n black *vampire*, an he that takes his part, is no better than a niggur.'

Aaron making towards him—'now don't you call me a niggur, Wolfe, don't you call me a niggur! if you do, d—n me it I don't walk right into you, I'll go entirely through you.'

'Come on then; I'll lick you, an the way I'll lick you, will be a caution to the balance of your family, if I dont, d—n me.' 'Part 'em, part 'em,' was the cry from many, and again I heard Aaron's voice rising above the others, saying,

'Did the niggur *mislist* you?'

'No—but I intruded my conversation upon him, and he could gim me no answer.'

'Well I say 'twas d—n mean, to beat a neighbor's nigger merely because he come to git a drink—now you know Wolfe when you was in the army, sarvin under General Jackson, you would steal out to get a drink, and why not 'low poor niggur same privilege.'

'D—n the niggur, I've a great mind to use *him* right up, and you too for taking his part.'

'Now, use me up, just as soon as you choose; you know Wolfe you is a bigger man than me; but I tell you, I'm all gristle—an God never made a man who could walk over me, or hurt faster when he begins—I weigh just one hundred and twenty-five pounds.'

'I don't care what the devil you weigh, nor any thing about you—all I can say, is, I can *lick* you—if you take the niggur's part you is no better than a niggur; I say this and stand in my own shoes.'

'Now, you needn't talk 'bout your shoes, kase you see I'm barefooted, I haint got no shoes, its true, but I stand *flat footed* and d—n the man who can move me one inch—do you hear that Wolfe?'

'Yes; I hear it—and Aaron, I can *lick* you.

'Well, Wolfe, I'll fight you, but you've never had a better friend than I've been. I'll [illegible] you, when no other [illegible] would.'

'[illegible] you [illegible] me, Aaron, on what [illegible] you [illegible] me?'

[illegible]

him. Part [illegible] how the girls [illegible] let 'em fight, you [illegible] night holeing the [illegible] discovered a [illegible] they called Poll, [illegible] ing [illegible] that she [illegible] this added fresh [illegible] first conclusion was [illegible] motives at full speed—[illegible] both were thrown [illegible] they rolled over like a [illegible] using the [illegible] pressed upon them, the [illegible] *Hurrah for Wolfe*—[illegible] *him—oh! you missed* [illegible] *why don't you bite him!* [illegible] [illegible] I slipped off, [illegible] moments elapsed, before [illegible] heels, came in, almost convulsed with laughter.

'What is the matter!' said I.

'Oh! the prettiest fight,' said Poll, 'they were both cowards, but you ought to have seen it—I [illegible] they were sturbin you, standin there quarreling, so I made 'em fight, merely to have it over—I tell you what, there's 'no mistake' in Aaron, when he does begin. At this moment Aaron came in, walking carelessly along, with his face much scratched and a handkerchief over one of his eyes.

Poll,—'Well Aaron you is a root, I didn't know 'twas in the little man.'

'Poll, you know I always told you, I was all gristle.'

'Well, I didn't think so, but I tell you, you was all over him, I didn't see the licks, but I heard 'em and they seemed to me to fall just as if I was shaking down 'simmons.'

How much longer this dialogue would have lasted heaven knows, but being uncomfortably situated I called to Miss Poll, whose face I really liked, and asked her to be good enough to arrange the children, for if she did not I should soon be kicked out of bed—my wish was hardly expressed, before Poll stripped down the covering and began slapping every child which was out of its place, without paying the least regard to the fact whether it was asleep or awake; this had the desired effect with the children, they were soon packed away, with a strict injunction from Poll, to '*keep quiet or they'd git it agin*,'—and I cannot say that I felt more sleepy, after Poll had leaned over me to arrange the children, and was kind enough to wish me a good night's rest.

The house now soon became very still, so much so, that one would hardly even have suspected it of having been the scene of such a commotion as the one described.

The stairs which led to the loft, ran up from my room, and while I was endeavoring to sleep, Poll quietly tripped in again, bearing a child in her arms with several small ones following her—hush [illegible] *dont make a noise*—'O the devil!' said I, 'you don't mean to put them in my bed?'

'No sir, these belong up in the loft,' and she marched them gently up stairs, disposed of them, and again returning, disappeared; scarcely a minute passed, before she tripped up with another; until she began to labor up, and I heard her say, 'well, I never *seed* so many children in my life,' and as I thought; speaking within the bounds of moderation, I [illegible] [illegible] ing with fatigue, [illegible]

Well the scene is over [illegible] for the night, said I—not so, however, for I again heard Poll's voice in the entry, amid a small bustle, saying, '[illegible] *your shoes off, and march up easy; don't you disturb that gentleman*.' The door opened, and Poll appeared with a light, and as she did, she turned about, and whispered in a low voice, '[illegible]'—then led the way up stairs, followed by I will not say how many of the crowd who had gathered, all marching silently after her in single file; they formed a long line which was several minutes in passing, and I witnessed what I fear I shall never see again.

I must confess with the whole scene I was struck dumb, utterly amazed, and confounded—good heavens, thought I, what a packing touch they'll have up stairs; and yet there was no bustle; I heard something which sounded like the rustling of shucks, and in a few minutes after every thing was as quiet as the wild woods; this silence reigned unbroken, save an occasional jar which shook the house, resembling the slight shock of an earthquake, or the moving of some heavy body above me with a handspike—this was occasioned, by the joint turning over of the phalanx in the loft; when this ceased all was quiet, and I went to sleep.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

LONDON, Dec. 10th 1833.

I arrived here from Paris about two weeks since and of course have not as yet had time to survey one half the splendor and rags, magnificence and mud, of this vast city. I should not have been able to complete the round of the marvellous even by the broad light of the sun, much less through that lurid gloom which here discolors and confounds all objects to the curious and impatient eye. There is no sky here with its soft and yielding depths of blue—but instead thereof, one vast, all-shadowing cloud of smoke, so thick that the stars ascend their watch towers unseen, and even the burning orb of day appears so shorn of its beams, that you conceive it is merely the moon lingering above the horizon. Yet I have found in this place of gloom, one spot of light and cheerful comfort; it is at a good coal fire in the North and South American Coffee House. This excellent establishment, I find is of long standing, and has a reputation equally ancient and deserved. The landlord is one of those whole-souled men that you like to meet with, whether at home, or abroad. He is ever at your service and appears more solicitous about your comfort, interest and happiness, than any pecuniary returns for his attention. His wife, in spirit, devotedness, and attention, is so like him, that you would say they were both designed originally by nature for an establishment of this kind. I find in the [illegible] which is very spacious, elegant and well lighted, papers from every part of the world. You can hardly name a country, or [illegible] the offering of its press here. The House is near the Royal Exchange, the very centre of business, and where if you [illegible] half London pass within [illegible] American who [illegible] and cloud, will find, [illegible] the North and South American Coffee House.

The King is at Brighton, [illegible] great Reformer, [illegible] realm. The [illegible] running down a [illegible] get away from them, [illegible] they say, [illegible] bility are in the [illegible] here and there [illegible] [illegible] by the King, [illegible]

[illegible] While standing there with [illegible] I felt as many [illegible] as he who descends to the shades of Avernus. Though the present is an age of unprecedented [illegible] this work under the Thames [illegible] forward a century. I hope it will be completed, for it is now like the Tower of Babel when the builders ceased their work.

When in the Tower, I gave three shillings to see the crown of George the IV. It is surely a most brilliant bauble, and never were five millions of dollars more foolishly squandered. What must the thousands say of it who are starving for bread?—Were some of them to steal it, and barter it for bread, if I were their judge, upon a charge of theft or burglary, I would neither hang them, nor send to Botany Bay. One evil inseparable from a monarchical government, with an aristocracy, is an irresistible passion for show—a reckless prodigality in the mere glitter of the throne. Give me rather republicanism with all its nice frugality, simplicity, and contempt of adventitious distinctions.

Our countryman, Mr Colton, in his defence of the Americans and Tour of our Northern Lakes, is making quite an impression here. He has passed the ordeal of many of the Reviews and come off not only without a broken bone, but with many offerings of esteem and admiration. He has consigned Capt Hall to the dust and silence of the upper shelf, and buried Madam Trollope in the grave of forgetfulness.

A Retired Citizen and his Daughter.—'La! Pa, I wish you would never allude to Lawrence-Pountney-lane. Mamma, you know, cannot bear to hear the word mentioned, and says we ought to forget all about it.' ''Spose we did, dost think other folks would do the same? Shutting your own eye won't make the world blind, will't? For my own part, I'm proud on't, and even if you and mother taint, you had better blab it at once, and seem not to care about it. Didn't know Dick Swayles, didst? Bad health; obliged to go every year to Harrowgate and the watering places; always lived at a boarding house: first day at dinner table rapped table for silence, stood up and addressed company: 'Ladies and gentlemen, my name's Dick Swayles, of Frenchchurch street, London, Russia broker. I have a sister who made a runaway match with a fellow of bad character, named Hacklestone; and a second cousin who was transported for swindling. That's all the harm I know of the whole family; and I mention it now to save you all the trouble of ferreting it out.'

The Separation. It is not generally known how the separation between a royal individual and the notorious Mrs Clarke was effected. This unfortunate attachment was broken off in the following manner;—A gentleman was deputed by the Duke to communicate to the lady his intention of seeing her no more. He went to her house in a hackney coach, and when shown up into the front drawing room, she was setting near the window, and he immediatety began to deliver his commission. She was at first astonished, for there had been no quarrel with the Duke. She then reflected on having a large establishment of servants, and no money; but she began, as the gentlemen proceeded, to feel a woman's scorn, and, when he had completed the object of his visit, instead of making him any answer, she looked out at the window, and observing the hackney coach, rose and rung the bell. The butler answered it, and with all the gravity that she could assume, she inquired, 'What *low* person has dared to come to my house, and leave his hackney coach at the door? Send it away,' 'Madam,' said the ambassador, '*I* came with it, and it waits for me.' 'For you!' exclaimed Mrs Clarke, 'then instantly get out; for if you say another word to me, I will order the footman to toss you in a blanket.' She was by this time in a boiling passion, and the gentleman prudently withdrew.—*English paper*

Parrots are sometimes extremely quick in picking up certain words that happen to strike their ears; and this they often do very untowardly, so as afterwards to repeat them with an apparently mischievious intent. We remember a parrot which belonged to a lady, which was the innocent means of getting its mistress into a very unfortunate scrape. A friend of hers having called one afternoon, the conversation of the two ladies took that turn towards petty scandal, to which, we grieve to say, it is but too frequently bent. The friend mentioned the name of a lady of their acquaintance. 'Mrs. ——!' exclaimed the owner of the parrot, 'Mrs. —— drinks like a fish.' These words were hardly uttered when the footman, in a loud voice, announced 'Mrs. ——!' and as the new visitor, a portly, proud dame, came sailing into the room, 'Mrs. ——!' exclaimed the parrot, 'Mrs. —— drinks like a fish.' Mrs. —— wheeled round, with the celerity of a troop of heavy dragoons, furiously to confront the base and unknown maligner. 'Mrs. ——!' cried the parrot again, 'Mrs. —— drinks like a fish.' 'Madam,' exclaimed Mrs. —— to the lady of the house, 'this is a piece of wickedness towards me which must have taken you no short time to prepare. It shows the blackness of your heart towards one for whom you have long pretended a friendship: but I shall be revenged.' It was in vain that the mistress of the parrot rose and protested her innocence; Mrs. —— flounced out of the room in a storm of rage, much too loud to admit of the voice of reason being heard. The parrot delighted with his new caught-up words, did nothing for some days but shout out, at the top of his most unmusical voice, 'Mrs. —— ! Mrs. —— drinks like a fish.' Meanwhile Mrs. ——'s lawyers, having once taken up the scent, succeeded in ferreting out some information, that ultimately produced written proofs, furnished by some secret enemy, that the lady's imprudence in the propagation of this scandal had not been confined to the instance we have mentioned. An action at law was raised for defamation. The parrot was arrested, and carried into court, to give oral testimony of the malignity of the plot which was supposed to have been laid against Mrs. ——'s good fame; and he was by no means niggardly of his testimony, for, to the great amusement of the bench, the bar, and all present, he was no sooner produced, than he began, and continued to vociferate, 'Mrs. —— ! Mrs. —— drinks like a fish!' till judges and jury were alike satisfied of the merits of the case; and the result was, that the poor owner of the parrot was cast with immense damages.—*Miscellany of Natural History.*

The Richest Clergy. Rogers and Raikes were amusing themselves lately in a pungent contest of pun making. "Now," said Raikes to Rogers, "can you tell me, Sam, why the Roman Catholic clergy are richer than the protestant clergy?" Rogers puzzled till the time was up. "Why then, Sammy?" said Raikes, "are they not a-mass-ing every day of their lives?" Rogers was so delighted, that he threw a somerset, and dashed his heels through a chimney glass!

The old Frog. The old frog discovered in a mill-stone grit, near Brough, in July, 1832, and believed, says the Westmoreland Gazette, which is our authority, to have lived in the time of Noah, before the flood, we regret to say, has 'kicked,' drooped, and died at the advanced age of about four thousand years! Mr Ramsey, surgeon at Brough, with whom it resided since its restoration, [illegible] will favor the public with a biographical memoir.

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[☞ We know nothing of the writer of the following—and nothing of the grounds upon which he makes complaint. We insert this communication that he may see the impossibility of forming such a 'league' as he dreams of. The 'merchants' clerks' in our opinion, and in their own need no such alliance.—Very few merchants' clerks have families dependent upon them—and very few young men would be willing to receive 'assistance' in the manner, and for the reasons assigned by 'G. S.' Very few 'vindictive' masters can conceal their character, and any really meritorious young man discharged upon frivolous pretences, need not be long out of employment.—We would recommend to 'G. S.' to sleep upon his next article before he sends it for publication.]

For the New England Galaxy.

Mr Editor—In the city of New York the merchants' clerks, with a nice regard to their own interest, have formed an association and created a fund to aid and relieve its destitute members. When a clerk leaves his employer, and the association is satisfied that he had good reasons for so doing, he is, if he requires it, assisted and supplied from the funds of the society.—Now, Mr Editor, I wish through your columns to suggest to the merchants' clerks of this city, that they should form here an association of like character.—The master merchants of Boston are, I suppose, as considerate and liberal as those of any other city.—But, sir, every general rule has exceptions. Even in the city of Boston, the 'Literary Emporium,' every master is not endowed in the highest degree with the virtues of kindliness, generosity and good will; some of them are quite as apt to act from bad motives, to be influenced by causeless dislike, by spleen and more qestionable motives, as other men. That some of them are unreasonable, methinks I know, and vindictive in their feelings towards those who cannot or will not bend and bow to their petty love of authority. An employer who has not one feeling akin to that of a gentleman, may make the life of a clerk exceedingly uncomfortable and when he has compelled him by insult and ill usage to leave his employ, if he should add a vindictive temper to his other natural and acquired gifts, he may be the instrument of inflicting the severest injuries upon the interest and character of the clerk thus driven out. Now, Mr Editor, this is not a sketch drawn from fancy, it is a sober statement of what happens, I am sorry to say, too often in the liberal city of Boston. When then I propose to the merchats' clerks of this city that they should guard themselves against such evils, in the manner above suggested, I am merely recommending to them a proper and legitimate mode of protecting their own interests. *Merchants' clerks* what say you? are you willing to maintain your just rights; or are you content that *your rights, interests* and *feelings*, should be at the mercy of your employers.

G. S.

For the New England Galaxy.

Mr Editor—The correspondent in your last paper on the subject of the Fire Department, if he is, or ever has been a member of the department must have been out of town or asleep, for some time past, not to have noticed the handsome manner in which some of the engines have been painted. No 7, to which in particular he alludes, has been painted for some months. As regards the name of No 11, the *old Brooks* being altered to Clay, it is a mistake; the company would never consent to any alteration of the name. Another engine bears that name, which is not a part of the department; it belongs to an individual of whom the city have hired the use it a number of times, to substitute for others when hauled up for repairs. Your correspondent, however, might easily be led into that mistake, as she is built after the same model as the Brooks.

P. P.

For the New England Galaxy.

A LEAF FROM THE DIARY OF A DUN.

Mr Weld.—I am one of that class of people considered and called 'inoffensive men,' and of course am much more 'sinned against than sinning.' More than the usual share of this world's crosses have fallen to my lot—at least I think so—though it may be that I magnify trifles, and deem occurrences ills, which nine in ten of my fellows would permit to pass them unregarded. I am not one of those rough geniuses—those immoveable stoics who were born, like somebody in the play, 'when nerves were not in fashion'—*au contraire*, I am nervous, cursedly so. Compassionate, and chicken-hearted withal, the utterance of the prayer

'Teach me to feel another's woe,'

would be an act of supererogation, a superfluous act of devotion with me, for hang me if I need such instruction. I came by 'feeling' by intuition,—compassion was constitutional with me from my youth up—and not all the hypocrisy and dissimulation which commerce with the world has introduced to my notice has enabled me to divest myself of the very unfashionable virtue, it may be—vice it is considered—of entertaining a feeling of respect for the miseries of my fellows.

But I did not sit down to write you a homily descriptive of *real* distress, nor do I mean to carry you with me into scenes of actual misery—but to transcribe one leaf from my diary, for the especial benefit and behoof of that part of your readers who 'have had experience' in the matter of which my article treats. I have made a *heavy* preface, and perchance you will say, after reading, that the document resembles what the boys call a 'pollywog,' which, being described, is a small aquatic animal with a tremendously heavy head, and next to no body at all. It may be unlike the fish above mentioned, inasmuch as the *pollywog* tapers *to a point*, of which my article has not much to boast.

'Thomas, I wish you to take these bills to-morrow and collect them.' There was a file six inches thick.

'All of them!' inquired I, in a tone half desponding.

'All,' was the brief, but emphatic reply.

My countenance fell. I had before done the brotherhood of St Crispin some service by wearing out leather in jaunts of the kind, but never on so large a scale as the contemplated task for the morrow. That bore the same relation to my former trips as Captain Ross's expedition does to a coast survey. I hied me home

'To sleep, perchance to dream.'

Perchance! I might have known that the anticipation of such a day's work would prevent quiet sleep. I know now that it did. Methought I took the place of Atlas, who, according to Mythology, bore the world on his shoulders, with this difference in our positions that the load he bore on his back seemed to me to press upon my chest. Sudden the 'face of nature' changed, the leaves of trees turned to leaves of legers, and in lieu of notes of birds, I had bank notes. The whole seemed one vast account of debt and credit. I could not groan—I could not strive—and had not my chum providentially awakened me I believe I should have died in the conviction that my pillows were the pillars of Hercules. Oh such a night! I determined in the morning to [illegible] instead of chewing indigestibles in the evening, and to forget accounts as soon as I passed the threshold of the counting room.

Breakfast dispatched, I [illegible] my file, and [illegible]

[illegible]

'Beyond bought! haven't I been one of his best customers? Haven't I bought goods to the amount of a hundred dollars at a time?'

'Yes ma'am. This account is for a hundred.'

'Tell him I'll call.'

"When?"

(Opening the door) "Young man you have a great deal of impudence. Your master must not expect my custom if"—

"He expects you to pay for his goods!"

I felt the door strike my back.

Mrs —— —— was a poor widow, and could not pay.

Mr —— —— was ill humored, and would not pay.

A host of others would call—would pay as soon as they could, i. e. as soon as they found they could not help it.

Miss Gadabout would pay here, but there was a charge for four yards of lace insertion at three-pence per yard, where she was sure she had but three.—She would pay the bill if that deduction could be made.

I told her I would make it.

Well-a-a-really, she had no money by her. She would call at the store.

The last account was a bill of fifty cents against Miss —— ——. An old maid thought I. She will certainly pay this. With no small share of effrontery I rang the bell, and on enquiry for Miss —— ——, was shown into a parlor. After a few moments, a pretty little brunette made her appearance, all smiles and redolent with otto of rose.

"Miss —— ——?" said I.

"Yes sir."

My eyes, here was a fix. All my impudence, like Bob Acres courage, oozed out at my finger ends. In lieu of the maiden of a "certain age," that I had pictured to my imagination, here was an interesting little miss, too near my own age for me to be any thing but gallant to her. The file of bills of which on all former occasions during the day, I had made an ostentatious display, I carefully slipped into my hat.—Could I have mustered any other excuse for the call, I would have paid the account myself, rather than have presented it. I know I looked foolish—if I did not appearances belied me.

Miss —— —— sat and fidgetted.

"Eh he-hem."

"To what am I indebted for this call?"

A last, a desperate struggle with my *mauvaise honte* and I drew her account from my hat.

"I don't understand this. Tell Mr Kersey that I never had an article charged to me in his store, or any other in the city."

I believe I know how a sheep-stealer feels, when detected in the very act. At any rate, I know to what extent a man may feel *sheepish*. I crept out of the house, and upon reaching the store, handed Mr Kersey $5.62 1-2 cts, the fruits of a day's labor, with demands amounting to $500 in my pocket.

T. Buckram.

P. S. Mrs Buckram declares positively, that she never will liquidate that fifty cent account in the world, if I send this to you. She says, moreover, that she never was considered a *brunette* in her life and that if I possessed half the politeness that I did when a shop boy, I should not record her as such.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1834.

H. HASTINGS WELD,—Editor.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY.

An eminent painter, and a native of this city, was born, July, 1737. Till his life was recently written by Allan Cunningham, and published with the lives of other eminent Painters and Sculptors, Copley has had no biographer, and has been comparatively unknown except among artists and connoisseurs. The work above referred to, which is published by the Harpers as a part of the Family Library, is our authority for the facts in this notice.

Copley's 'first inspiration in art,' came upon him at the age of seven or eight, when he employed what time he could steal from the family circle, in tracing in charcoal, groups of martial figures on the walls of an unoccupied room. As there were neither Accedemy or artists in Boston at that time, (1745,) Copley was a self-educated artist, and his biographer remarks it as note-worthy, that two distinguished painters, West and Copley, commenced almost at the same hour, and prosecuted, unknown to each other, their acquaintance with the rudiments of an art, of which both were to be masters.

Copley's early works, and his source of subsistence while in Boston, were portraits and domestic groups, of which, by the way our friend Greenwood has some specimens in the New Eng and Museum. In 1760, a painting of a "Boy and a tame Squirrel," found its way across the Atlantic, and was much noticed at one of the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy. The artists diffidence, or modesty, made him send it unaccompanied by any name, and the circumstance, that the frame upon which it was stretched was American pine, decided the Academicians to call it an American painting. It was a portrait by Copley of his half brother.

In 1767, at the age of thirty, our artist was well known on both sides of the Atlantic. He was a constant exhibiter in the British Royal Academy, and addressed a letter to Captain Bruce, an English admirer of his, in which he states that his income in Boston, was equal to nine hundred a year in London, and enquires as to his probable chance of success in Europe. A letter very much in the same strain, and nearly at the same time, was also addressed by him to West. What the answers were, is unknown to his biographer.

In 1774, he left Boston for London, and London for Italy. In 1775, he returned to London, was introduced by West to the Academy, in 1777 he became an associate, and in 1783, a Royal Academician. The work which gained him most celebrity was his painting of "The Death of Chatham."

"The chief excellence of this picture is the accurate delineation of that impressive event, and the vast number of noble heads, all portraits, with which the House of Lords is thronged; its chief fault is an air of formality, and a deficiency of deep feeling: yet it must be owned, that those who are near the dying statesman are sufficiently moved. All lords could not feel alike;—some seem standing for their portraits; some seem anxious about their places; and others, from their looks may be supposed inwardly rejoicing that death, having struck the head of the administration, seems satisfied with his prey. Praise poured in upon the successful painter from all quarters; no people were more pleased than his old companions in America, and many letters were addressed to him from grave and aged persons. "I delight," said the venerable Matthew Byles, of Boston, "in the fame you have acquired; and I delight in being ranked among your earliest friends." No one, it may be believed, rejoiced more than his mother. [illegible]

[illegible] engraving, thirty inches by twenty-three, was [illegible] by Bartolozzi, of which copies were presented [illegible] to Washington and Adams. In acknowledging [illegible]

"This work," says the former, "highly valuable in itself, is rendered more estimable in my eye, when I remember that America gave birth to the celebrated artist who produced it." "I shall preserve my copy," said the latter, "both as a token of your friendship, and as an indubitable proof of American genius."

Copley died in 1815.

For further particulars we must refer our reader to the author, but cannot resist the temptation to give the following anecdote, although we have already occupied more space than we intended.

"A portrait painter in large practice might write a pretty book on the vanity and singularity of his sitters. A certain man came to Copley, and had himself, his wife, and seven children all included in a family piece:—"It wants but one thing," said he, "and that is the portrait of my first wife—for this one is my second." "But," said the artist, "she is dead, you know, sir—what can I do; she is only to be admitted as an angel." "Oh, no! not at all," answered the other; "she must come in as a woman—no angels for me." The portrait was added, but some time elapsed before the person came back: when he returned he had a stranger lady on his arm. "I must have another cast of your hand, Copley," he said: "an accident befell my second wife: this lady is my third, and she is come to have her likeness included in the family picture." The painter complied—the likeness was introduced—and the husband looked with a glance of satisfaction on his three spouses—not so the lady—she remonstrated—never such a thing heard of—out her predecessors must go. The artist painted them out accordingly; and had to bring an action at law to obtain payment for the portraits which he had obliterated.

LIGHT READING.

"Traits and Traditions of Portugal," by Miss Pardoe. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.—This book, dedicated by 'gracious permission' to her Royal Highness, the Princess Augusta, and re-printed in Philadelphia, as above, has as frontispiece, a page of puffs, among which is one stating that the 'work is light and pleasant reading,' etc. As we are particularly fond of light reading, especially after dinner, we took up these books a day or two since, and ran over the pages. We can but feel too happy that we are not concerned in the publication of any Criminal Calendar, as these volumes bid fair to throw all such 'light reading' out of the market.

As specimens of the 'Traditions,' we lay before the reader the incidents in a majority of the tales in volume 1.

'The Brothers.' Pedro Pinto kills his brother, and butchers the girl, in a fit of jealousy, who was the origin of the quarrel, Pedro then finds refuge in a monastery.

'Donna Reta.' An Englishman becomes enamored of the Donna, and just as he is upon the point of offering himself, learns his mother's shame, and his intended's parentage. Donna Reta proves to be an *unclaimed* daughter of his own mother. She faints—and he bolts, and leaves her insensible, *of course*.

Another is the story of a Monk, who, despite his vow of celibacy, becomes enamored of a peasant girl, and kills one of the king's suite, for making an appointment with her. After some dozen years, becomes again a privileged brother of the order—he is Miss Pardoe's conductor, over the monastery of which he is an inmate.

'The Maid and the Marquis.' The Marquis is killed in a bull fight—the maid jumps into the arena just in time to die with him, and the divertisement concludes with the death of the bull.

'The Fidalgo's Daughter' has throughout a reasonable sprinkling of 'death,' 'sorrow,' 'clasped hands' 'monks,' 'nuns,' etc. The Fidalgo gets a divorce from his first wife, on condition that his first born by the second should be devoted to the church. The first wife goes into a convent, and dies—the second 'goes crazy' upon learning that her daughter is 'vowed away.' The daughter when the time arrives for taking the veil, smuggles somebody else into the convent in her stead, and runs away with the *priest's* [illegible]

'Father Eustacio' in his vigils at the shrine of 'Our lady of Piety,' meets a Donna, who enters the church by a private entrance—learns from her the name of her betrothed—advises her that the said betrothed is the murderer of his sister—is guided by the Donna to a dell where he meets the murderer—Monk kills Don, and Don kills Monk, whereupon the Donna becomes a maniac.

So much for 'light reading' in volume one, and volume two is of the same stamp. Interspersed thro' the books are the lady's remarks made from personal observation—and if they give a true picture of Portuguese life and manners, it is revolting enough. The fair are sluts—the monks and robbers of the same standard of moral character—the people ignorant—the prisons loathsome—the streets know no scavengers.

We have been much amused with the unnecessary display of small pedantry, which the fair author makes in sprinkling Portuguese phrases over every page of her book. And from the tenor of her 'traditions,' it would seem that she sought the society of none but the inmates of the convent and the monastery.

Court Martial. At the Court Martial lately holden at Grove Hall, Roxbury, for the trial of Lemuel G. Whitney, on divers charges preferred against him by his colonel, the defendant offered no defence, and was sentenced "to pay a fine of $200, and to be removed from office, and have adjudged him to be disqualified for, and incapable of holding any military office under this Commonwealth, for the term of six years."

The Captain is on the whole a gainer, his account stands thus:—

Fine,	$200 00
Disgrace,	25
Loss of glory,	75
	$301 00
Saving of expense of "parading," 6 years, at $50 per annum	$300
From this subtract,	$301
And the Captain's net gain is	$99

Almost Honorable. Two members of the Italian Opera Company came very near fighting a duel at Hoboken for Mad'lle B——. What a pity they did not "imbrue!" Mad'lle B. will pronounce the affair a *false-set-to*.

Cheap Labor. A bill has passed the Legislature of Maine, allowing each member of the Militia *fifty cents a day* for each day he may be on duty.

The Remonstrance. Six thousand seven hundred signatures have been obtained to the Young Men's Protest against the proceedings of the Administration, respecting the currency, and a committee of twelve was appointed to present it to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the Resolutions passed at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening last.

Turn out at Dover. We perceive by the Dover papers, that the girls in that place, to the number of eight hundred, had left all the factories. By this time they have probably all, or nearly all returned.

Numbers LXVI and LXVII *Harper's Family Library*, are a continuation of Allan Cunningham's Lives of Painters and Sculptors.

[illegible]

[illegible] on any stage," [illegible] consideration of the [illegible] mania, which is so prevalent among young men, inducing in them the mistaken idea, that it is a glorious thing to strut their hour upon the stage, candidates for the honor of the sock and buskin. Through the partiality of acquaintances, and foolish friends, they are flattered into the belief, that to don the tinsel ornaments of the stage, and mouth Shakespeare "as a young gentleman who never appeared on any stage before," is to take the first step, in the high road to fair fame and full pockets. The "First appearance!" there is magic in the words. The pit applaud "native genius," as a matter of course on the first night, though that genius be exhibited only in *ingeniously* betwisting the text of the author to any thing but his real meaning, and mouthing Shakespeare out of countenance. Very few debutants desist on hints received at their *first* reception.

The papers follow up the illusion with "puffs" written by the friends, and at the instance of the Roscius—in which false readings, false pronunciation, misconception of the author, uncouth attitudes, and an illiterate and unpolished *tout ensemble*, are spoken of as "trifling errors, which acquaintance with the stage will correct!" Completely intoxicated, fancy pictures to him his name in *staring* and *starring* capitals, and the delusion lasts till the experience that has been necessary to convince him that he is unfit for an actor, has also rendered him unfit for every thing else.

Mr Barrett, predecessor of the present Manager of the Tremont, when once applied to by a stage struck youth to introduce him to the temple of Thespis, enquired—"Young man, are you so reduced that you would pick a pocket?" To a negative reply to this question, B. rejoined, "Then stick to your trade, and keep clear of the stage!"

THE BROKER OF BOGOTA.

In the New York Mirror, we find a notice of Dr Bird's new Tragedy. The following extract from that paper, is an account of the plot.

The plot of the "Broker of Bogota" is the more interesting, since it is drawn from American history, and is not, like many plays written by native authors based upon transatlantic events. The scene is laid in Bogota, the present capital of Colombia, when the South American provinces were subject to the dominion of Spain. Baptista Febro, the principal character, is an aged and wealthy broker, who has two sons, Francisco and Ramon, and a daughter, Leonor. The elder son, Ramon, who was betrothed to Juana, the daughter of Mendoza, a rich merchant, has been led into evil courses by Cabarero, a bold and heartless villian, and, giving himself up to the counsels of his seducer, is discarded and disinherited by his father. Thereupon Mendoza forbids his daughter, Juana, to see Ramon, and offers her in marriage to Marco, the son of Balthazar, a Merchant. This, together with some harsh expressions of Febro, uttered in the hearing of the son, so excite him, that, goaded on by many concurring motives, the exhortations of Cabarero, the apprehended loss of his mistress, and a sense of destitution, he consents to rob his father. At this juncture, on leaving Ramon, stumbles over a key, which the latter recognises as that of his father's vaults. The robbery is matured at the house of Pablo, an inn keeper, of notorious ill fame. In the meantime, the broker, who, under this stern exterior, has concealed a tender regard for his abandoned son, resolves to seek him at the house of Pablo, and endeavor to reclaim him by offering to discharge all his debts, and receive him back to his home. While on this errand of mercy, the robbery of his vaults is completed, and the officers of justice, having traced the plunderers to the inn, find the broker in the room with them, whom Cabarero boldly charges with stealing from his own vaults to defraud those who had deposited their funds with him. Pablo, according to a preconcerted plan, avows himself an accomplice with Febro; and the son likewise condemning his father, the guilt of the broker is so strongly made out by circumstantial evidence that he is sentenced to have all his property confiscated, and imprisoned in his own house. The son hastens with his share of the spoil to Juana, who, having heard of his baseness, repels him with horror; and when he pleads that he had fulfilled his promise of acquiring wealth, and could now claim her hand, she wrings from him the admission that his father was not guilty. Upon this she rushes toward the palace, crying "justice!" In the meantime, the father, returning home, finds the house desolate, his daughter, Leonor, having eloped with a seducer, who has been traced to the palace gates. The distracted father, returning swiftly to the palace, and after much entreaty, obtaining admission, demands his daughter of the viceroy. The latter, thinking him insane, to pacify him, orders the chambers to be searched, when the viceroy's son, Fernando, is discovered with Leonor. At this crisis Juana arrives, crying for justice, and relates the admission of Ramon; while Pablo, being threatened with the rack, confesses himself a participant in the robbery, and Ramon and Cabarero his principals. The broker's innocence being made manifest, Fernando declares Leonor to be his wedded wife. The joy of the broker is at its height; reputation, friends, and fortune, are at once restored to him; all the court hasten to congratulate him, and express their commiseration at his past sufferings, when a messenger announces that Ramon, in despair, had committed suicide by flinging himself from a terrace. The transition is too great for the aged father, who stands for a moment unnerved by the shock, then falls, and instantly expires.

Although we have never seen the piece represented, and of course knowing nothing about it, except from the New York critics, we feel, from the high character given it by the reviewer in the Mirror, anxious to see it produced in this city. One trait in its character is certainly a new one in modern dramatic productions.

"We refer to the more general distribution of the interest among the several characters, of which there are three that may be called prominent—the Broker, Cabarero, and Ramon. We are the more pleased to notice this, as it is the harbinger of better times for our native drama, and indicates a departure from the system of starring, which has been the means of spoiling many good old plays, and giving birth to many bad ones, whose greatest defect has been the undue importance and prominance of one character, to the entire overshadowing of all the others. It is true that, by dividing the interest, a greater burden is thrown upon the author, but this has been borne full lightly by Dr Bird, and he has composed a tragedy in which, as in the natural world, each one, from the viceroy to the alguazil, performs a part suited to his station, unawed by any stage sweeping and monopolizing hero.

When Corporal Nym was an apprentice, he once held a grudge against his master which [illegible] ed to offset by some outrage in [illegible] former instructions to 'obey orders.' [illegible] a favorite dog who had become much [illegible] to the corporal. The old man was about to leave town on a journey and wished to take the dog with him, but all his persuasion could not persuade Carlo to leave Nym. After much coaxing to no effect, he called out in a higher tone, thinking that from his sagacity the dog would understand and come to him, 'kill him, Nym, kill him.' 'I called the dog to me and bid him lay down,' said the corporal, who told the story, 'I raised a stone over my head as heavy as I could lift, and, though I loved him as a brother, I drept it on his head and killed him in an instant. I was sorry for it and would have called him to life the next moment had it been in my power. When my master came up he lifted his hand to strike me, but he dropped it again when I told him it was *orders*.'

Illustrations of the Achievements of Don Quixotte de la Mancha and his doughty Squire Sancho Panza. A sheet, with twelve sketches, purporting to be illustrations, as above stated, has made its appearance in this city. We cannot say [illegible] wicked wag designed and executed these sketches; but his pencil has by an unparalleled [illegible] made Don Quixotte's head look very like that of our venerable [illegible]

Whimsical Mistake. In the Lowell Compend of March 21st, 1833, a laughable error was committed in making up the form. Two articles, one headed "Close preaching," and the other a tale in which a dog figured, were published on the outside of that day's paper, and by some carelessness, four lines of one found their way into the other. Taking up a city paper the other day, we saw the old story, "Close preaching" and having an indistinct recollection of it, read it again, and found our "original," error still in the article.

The hero, a preacher was dilating upon the fallacy of trust in riches, and proceeded very well in his discourse, till the types made him digress a little from his subject. We insert enough of the article to show the error.

"He proceeded through the various "heads" of his discourse—from "first" to "tenthly," expatiating upon the direful effects of a *little sternly*—and *down went the dog, with a look so humble and dejected, the colonel began to feel sorry that he had spoken so cross. So, stretching out his hand he patted the dog affectionately on the head*—trust in mammon.

The words in *Italic* are the interlopers. We have not, for many a day, laughed so heartily, as we did upon recognizing our old acquaintance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'Peter' is inadmissible. 'Thoughts' by J. S. belie their caption. 'Phrenologos' had better attend Mr Fowle's Lectures. He should have another *e* and a final *e* in his signature. 'Justitia,' will get a hearing when the catastrophe occurs alluded to in his motto. Where is 'W?' 'J. D. P.' is informed that we can't take his first prescription. Will he write again?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Henry IV. arrived at New York on Monday night from Havre, whence she sailed on the 30th of Jan, bringing Paris dates to the 29th.

The advices from Madrid are the same as those received via Cadiz—viz, to the 16th January. All the important news is of a conspiracy having been discovered, and a revolution in the ministry having followed is confirmed. There is now no longer any doubt that the Liberals have the entire ascendancy—no longer held in check by a French army of 150,000 men under the Duke de Angouleme. They will carry all before them.

The Northern Provinces had not received the tidings of a change in Madrid, but have every indication that they were determined to live under a cortez, and to demand a cortez.

Don Carlos was still in Portugal. The Carlists appear to be in a bad way in Spain. In England, all was actively preparing for the assembling of Parliament on the 4th February. France was quiet, the discussions in the Chambers were violent.

London, Jan. 25th. Spain having now taken her post in line among the liberal and improving Powers of Europe, the effect upon the relations of other Powers must be of the highest importance. The triple league of the despotic Governments of Austria, Prussia, and Russia in the east will now be counterbalanced by a quadruple alliance in the west, between England France, Spain, and Portugal.

The Estrella of Madrid of the 15th inst. contains the following:—"In consequence of the discovery of the horrible conspiracy against the life of the Queen Regent and her daughter, several persons have been arrested, among whom are men of distinction in different ranks, professions and classes. According to the information we have received, some important documents have been seized, revealing the execrable crime in contemplation. There have been found numerous copies of a Proclamation which was to have been distributed in the streets, and which have been circulated in manuscript for some days past in Madrid. We shall shortly be able to give all the details of this infamous plot, by means of which the authors of it meant to stain the loyalty of the castilian character.—Providence has visibly protected our adored Queen, by permitting the delinquents to be delivered up to the rigors of the law. The twofold assassination was to have been perpetrated by a student and a man who was formerly servant to Don Carlos. The student, it is said, has been arrested, and made revelations implicating persons of the highest rank."

A letter of the 20th inst from Bayonne states that the courier who brought the news of the change in the Spanish Ministry, was stopped at Anate, by the Carlists, who inspected the packets addressed to the Duke de Broglie and Lord Palmerston, and also the despatch addressed by M. de Rayneval to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated from Bayonne to Paris by telegraph. All the private letters addressed to merchants or others they detained, so that very little is known of the circumstances attendant upon the change in the Cabinet. The Spanish Admiral, Don Cayetano Taldes, President of the Regency under the Cortes, and M. Scanne, Deputy of the Cortes, both of whom are included in the Act of Amnesty, have arrived at Bayonne on their way to Spain. The Count de Florida Blanca, it is said, will be appointed Spanish Ambassador at Paris.

The Messager contains a letter from Madrid, confirmatory of one from the Courier given under our London head. It adds that the new Cabinet will treat with the Americans through the mediation of some Foreign Power, and is not only to take energetic measures for bringing the affairs of Portugal to a settlement, but for expelling both Don Carlos and Don Miguel. It also states that the Cortes, or rather the National Assembly, is to be composed of two Chambers—the one of notables, and the other of 250 deputies, to be chosen by the Municipalities.

Portugal. London, Jan 27. *Brilliant Victory over the Miguelites.* We have received important news from Portugal. Gen Saldanha has entered Leiria, capturing the whole of Miguel's forces which were in that town. This news was brought to London this morning by an officer who landed at Falmouth, and immediately posted to London. The following is a private letter with which we have been favored:—'Lisbon, Jan 18, I transmit you here the Cronica of yesterday and this day, by which you will see the result of the first movement of the Conde de Saldanha's division. Those who are intimately acquainted with the situation of Leiria will know that by the next packet you will hear that our army is in the Coimbra, the third city of the kingdom; and this affected, a combination with the army in Oporto will speedily leave an unbroken communication between that city and Lisbon. The Miguelite force in Santarem will be obliged to retire to the southward, pursued by 11,000 men whom we have in observation at that place; and I feel persuaded you will very shortly learn that they are driven completely upon the frontier of Spain. Here all is enthusiasm and confidence, and the government feels itself more secure than ever.'

The news from Santarem is also [illegible] By the Chronica of the 18th, it appears [illegible] the day of the last accounts, the [illegible] raging violently at Santarem, and [illegible] forage were getting so scarce, that [illegible] more than 20 have died per day. The [illegible] gained an advantage also at Marvao [illegible] to these accounts, the Miguelites [illegible] long hold out. Even Miguel [illegible] very ill, and has of late not allowed [illegible] seen.—*Courier.*

The Augsburgh Gazette of the 24th inst. contains the following extract of a private letter from Berlin, dated the 18th inst. "The Oriental question may be considered settled, through the mediation of the Austrian Cabinet between the Courts of St James and St Petersburgh, and the troubles that were likely to spring from it removed. The result of the steps taken by the Austrian Ambassador in London was, that on the 22d ult the British Minister despatched a courier to St Petersburgh, to say, as we are assured, that he had indeed ordered the squadron in the Mediterranean to be reinforced, on account of the alarming reports which came from Constantinople relative to the equipments of Russia. In so doing he had followed public opinion, the European journals having for sometime described the views of Russia as most dangerous.

DOMESTIC.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday—

Aldermen Wetmore and Greele were joined to a committee of the Common Council, consisting of Messrs Marsh, Williams, and James, to consider the expediency of establishing a uniform system of [illegible] in behalf of the city and for the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] chairman thereof, said committee to be chosen at large by the electors in their respective wards, for two years, one half to go out each year, and their places supplied by a new election; read and accepted, sent to the Common Council for concurrence.

Petition of H. G. Otis and others, to have the name of Broadway given to the street extending from State street to meet the street of the same name at South Boston—referred.

Aldermen Wetmore, Fales, Gurney, and Leighton, were joined to the committee of the Common Council, with full power to purchase the whole or part of any estate abutting on any of the contemplated new streets, whenever in their opinion it will be for the interest of the city so to do.

The committee on the petition of the proprietors of West Boston Bridge, that the city would accept that part of the bridge, lying between Charles street and Cambridge street, reported against accepting the same—read and accepted.

LOSS OF THE WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE MAIL.—The Southern Mail brought neither papers nor letters from Washington last evening. A letter to the Postmaster from Philadelphia states that the steamboat William Penn, which brings the Baltimore and Washington Mail from Newcastle to Philadelphia, took fire about three miles below that city and burnt to the water's edge. The passengers, 120 in number, saved themselves by jumping into the water as the boat was run on shore. The mails were thrown overboard and afterwards recovered, with the exception of the Baltimore letter bag, and the Washington newspaper bag. The Washington letter mail was recovered and when dried would be forwarded. We regret to learn that it was believed three lives were lost—names not known.—*Atlas.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL. There have been two unsuccessful attempts by the field officers of the Third Brigade, to elect a Brigadier General in place of Gen John S. Tyler, promoted. The vote each time stood —Col E. G. Prescott, 3; Col Thomas Davis, 3; Scattering 2.—*Atlas.*

William Jackson is elected to Congress in the Ninth District. The votes stand—Jackson 2872; Dearborn 1860; Thurber 684; Scattering 286.

Robert C. Hooper, the duellist, and Wm Boott his second, have sailed from New York for the Havana.

The selectmen of Taunton have offered a reward of $300, for the apprehension of the persons who recently committed an atrocious outrage upon Mr Edward Phillips, Jr of that place.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. A drunken fellow, says the Berkshire Advocate, of the name of Loomis, called upon one of our Physicians, and procured about 70 grains of opium, which he said was wanted by a lady in this place. He went directly to a neighbors, and took the whole himself. The physician was sent for, but Loomis obstinately refused to take any thing to relieve him, until the effects of opium rendered him powerless. The physician then employed the most powerful remedies, and succeeded after four hours in bringing him out of his death-like stupor.

We recently saw a common power of Attorney, which was drawn up in England, upon a single sheet of stamped paper. The paper alone cost six dollars. The same instrument can be purchased here for one dollar—paper and all.—*Taunton Whig.*

The value of goods entered at the Custom House of New York on Friday was over half a million dollars, almost all free.

SCARLET FEVER. The Scarlet fever is quite prevalent in the city at present. It is brought on by a severe cold, and commences with sour throat, and pain in the head and back. When these symptoms are felt, the patient should lose no time in applying to a physician—for if it be not checked in the first stage it generally proves fatal.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on the 27th, and the people are enquiring what benefit they derived from their Legislation. They may on returning to their constituents, when being asked, what they were sent for, truly reply, *three dollars per day.* The Morristown Palladium says their adjournment is a happy event, for should they sit much longer they would depopulate the state, by passing bills of divorce numbers of which have passed through their hands during the session.

A new theatre has been built at Cincinnati, in which a company under the management of Mr Hilson are performing, the audiences have been small, but the acting good.

About half past 12 o'clock, this morning, says the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday, a fire broke out in Water street, Brooklyn, and the flames were not arrested till the greater part of the block bounded by Water, Dock, Front, and Fulton streets, was level with the ground.

The Boonslick (Ohio) Correspondent says—"Good Beef steak may be bought in our market at a cent and a half per pound"

During the year 1833, 47,120 bbls of whale oil 80,115 of sperm, and 681,000 lbs whalebone were imported into the District of New Bedford.

A traveler was found dead on Thursday evening near Lincoln's tavern, in Charlestown, N. H. He was on his way from Hitchcock's in Rockingham, and from papers, found in his possession, it appears that he resided in Roxbury, Mass.

Three men have been arrested and committed for trial suspected of being concerned in the recent fraud on the Phenix Bank, by obtaining 5000 dollars in $1000 bills, for a check drawn by a bank in Boston which had a forged endorsement. The persons arrested are Wm. Brown, alias Charles Wheler—Wm Thompson, alias Wm. Teals, and Wm. Abbey, alias Allen, alias Anthruther, all three Englishmen. The two first named were taken by Mr Homan, on Sunday afternoon in Grand street, and the other yesterday in Church street by high constable Hays. They are all genteel looking men, and had lodged at a respectable boarding house in Bleecker st. The money has not been found.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

SPECIE. The Peggy Thomas from Tampico, has on board about $100,000 for various merchants of this city. The letters by the P. T. announce that other large sums of specie would be shipped on the 1st of March.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MORE AND MORE. The New Orleans Bee of Feb. 17th announces the arrival of the schooner Creole from Tampico, with about $400,000.—*Ibid.*

THE LOST MAIL. All the mail bags which were on board the Wm. Penn at the time she took fire are supposed to have been recovered, except that containing the Baltimore letters and papers.—*Ibid.*

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD. We understand that on Monday last, books for subscription to this road were opened at Columbia, and that the sum of $258,000 was subscribed on that day.—*Nashville Republican.*

MAIL ROBBERY. The Thomaston Republican states that $100 enclosed on a letter and mailed at Belfast, directed to the Cashier of the Thomaston Bank on the 1st of January last, has not yet been received. The Post Master at Thomaston says that no way bill was received from [illegible] by that mail.

ESCAPE OF COUNTERFEITERS. The Counterfeiters made their escape from jail on Friday night last, by breaking through the wall—implements having been [illegible] furnished for that purpose. Four of them were apprehended yesterday—Wilson who had concealed himself in a hole in the garret of the [illegible] Stevens and John Simonds, found in a [illegible] town of Illinois, opposite St Louis—and James Evans, who was taken at Carondelet.

Garland, Quilling, Foreman, Strattan, Ellison and [illegible] are yet at large. We subjoin a list of each of these fellows, in order to assist in their apprehension, of which however we have little expectation.

[illegible] Garland is about 6 feet 1 inch high, thin visage, keen penetrating blue eyes, large nose, remarkably large frame but much reduced in flesh from sickness, [illegible] spoken—converses freely upon any subject, supposed to be 40 years of age.

Charles Quilling is perhaps 5 feet 9 inches high, thin visage, high cheek bones, large nose, remarkable eyes, black, wild and wandering, dark hair—about 35 years of age.

Stephen W. Foreman is a beauty! He was until lately a conspicuous politician in Missouri—the editor of a Jackson newspaper in St Louis—member of the [illegible] and recovered three or four years since, from an [illegible], $5,000 for alleged defamation of character. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high; long hair which he combs back, and large whiskers, of light [illegible], light complexion, blue eyes, high forehead, 40 years of age—a most consummate rascal.

Abraham T. Strattan is ditto to Col Foreman. He [illegible], six feet high, round shoulders, very [illegible], large head, black hair and whiskers, blue [illegible] complexion, says but very little, seldom [illegible] years of age. [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Monday Mar 3.—In the Senate.—Bill to incorporate 1st Baptist Society in Tyngsboro'—the 1st Baptist Society in Orleans—the 1st Universalist Society in Orleans—to annex Thompson's Island to Boston—to incorporate the Evangelical Congregational Society in Uxbridge—to authorise J. Chase to build Pier in Dennis—severally passed to be engrossed. Report on petition of William Vans was recommitted.

In the House. Resolves reported on petition of H. Baker and others of Williamstown—also bill relating to the Militia. Petition of D. S. King and others of Bridgewater, on the license laws. Bill to incorporate the Bloomsdale Manufacturing Co—the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Co—to terminate corporate powers of the Grand Lodge—to incorporate the Hoosac Manufacturing Co—the proprietors of Mt Holyoke Bridge—severally passed to be enacted. Bill to incorporate Boston and Bangor Steam Boat Co—the Davis Manufactureing Co—the Nickaway Manufacturing Co—to incorporate proprietors of Fresh Pond Meadows—the Rockville Manufacturing Co—to authorise the extension of Front street in Boston—severally passed to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Mar 4.—In the Senate.—Bills passed—to incorporate the Douglass Axe Factory—to terminate the corporate powers of the Grand Lodge—to incorporate the Hoosac River Manufactory—to incorporate proprietors of Mount Holyoke Bridge—to incorporate the Blumvale Manufacturing Company. The report on the petition of William Vans was taken up and discussed, and while pending, the Senate adjourned.

In the House—Bills reported—to authorise the North Parish Congregational Funding Society in Wrentham to transfer certain property—also resolve on petition of G. Sibley. Petition of J. Atkins and others for Bank in Provincetown—of Massachusetts Horticultural Society for an act to prevent trespasses on the Cemetery at Mount Auburn—of W. Oaks and 49 others of Ipswich on Masonry—of sundry inhabitants of Needham, Bridgewater, Newton, Danvers, and Dedham, severally on the License Laws. Memorial of S. P. Homer and others of Boston, for repeal of the Usury Law. Ordered that the House hereafter meet at 9 o'clock, and that an afternoon session be dispensed with.

Wednesday, March 5. In Senate.—Petitions of N. Blake and others, in aid of petitions of Wm. Vans—of S. Ewer and others for Saving's Bank in Nantucket.

In the House, Petition of the People's Bank in Roxbury, for reduction of capital—Remonstrances of E. Clapp and others, against petition of T. Hewins and others—several petitions on the License laws.

Bills to incorporate the Berkshire-Manual Labor High School—establishing Fire Department in Hingham—concerning rate of toll on the 8th Mass. Turnpike—to establish Fire Department in Lowell—to incorporate Proprietors of Middlesex Bridge—the Pocasset Iron Company—the Boston and Bangor Steam Boat Company—the Davis Manufacturing Company—the Nickawagg Manufacturing Company—severally passed to be enacted.—Adjourned.

Thursday, March 6. In Senate.—Petition of J. Todd and others, for revision of the License Laws.—Resolve relating to pay of the Clerk of the House, was committed. Bills relating to the rates of toll on the 8th Massachusetts Turnpike;—to incorporate the Boston and Bangor Steamboat Company—the Nickawagg Manufacturing Company—the Davis Manufacturing Company—the Pocasset Iron Company—the Berkshire Manual Labor High School—to establish Fire Department in Hingham—in addition to establish Fire Department in Lowell—severally to be enacted and were sent to the Governor. Bill concerning County Commissioners was taken up, and while pending, the Secretary came in with a Message from the Governor transmitting the report of the Commissioners appointed to revise, collect, and arrange all the statutes now in force under the provisions of the Resolve of 24th February, 1832.

In the House. Bills reported relating to compensation of the Judge of the Municipal Court in the City of Boston—bill in addition to an act to protect the sepulchres of the dead—concerning islands and beaches in this Commonwealth—concerning impounding of cattle—Committee on the Judiciary ordered to inquire if any provisions were necessary by law, relating to inhabitants of Counties testifying in Courts of Justice were Counties were parties.

Friday, March 7. In Senate.—Mr Brownell from the Committee on accounts reported Roll No. 108 of Pauper and Military accounts with a resolve for the payment thereof which was read twice and passed—sent down for concurrence.

Mr Whitmarsh, from the Committee on Agriculture reported the Bill to incorporate the proprietors of Fresh Pond Meadows, in Cambridge, &c. without amendment.

On the petition of Waldo Flint and others: a Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the 2d Congregational Meeting House in Leicester—and said Bills were ordered to a second reading to morrow.

The Bill regulating the assessment of taxes in Plymouth, was read again, and passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

The Bill to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Society in Hollistown, was read again, and passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.—Adjourned.

In the House—A Report of the Joint Committee on the subject of the Charter of a Bank of the United States, concluding that inasmuch as the subject has already received the action of the Legislature, it is inexpedient to take any futher order thereon—came down from the Senate, accepted for concurrence; Read and made the order of the day, for to-morrow.

Mr Cushing of Newburyport, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on an order of the 6th inst. reported a Bill declaring inhabitants of counties, to be competent witnesses, in certain cases, which was read twice and ordered to a 2d reading tomorrow.

H. Williams of Taunton, from the Committee to whom was referred a petition of that town reported a Bill to establish a police Court therein, which was read twice and ordered to a 3d reading tomorrow.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on Thursday were unimportant. In the Senate, several memorials touching the Bank question were presented. In the House of Representatives, Robert B. Campbell, a member elect from S. Carolina, in the place of Mr Singleton, deceased, took his seat.

The National Intelligencer of Friday says:—"The Senate spent nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting with closed doors. It is understood that the subject of their deliberations was the nominations of Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, and that the deliberations resulted in the rejection of four of the persons nominated, and who have heretofore served in the capacity, namely, H. D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan' Peter Wager, and Hugh McElderry. Mr J. A. Bayard, the fifth person nominated to the Senate, was confirmed some time since. He has since declined.

Friday, Feb 28.—In the Senate—M Tipton presented a memorial of the Legislative Council of Michigan praying that Congress would take measures to enable the inhabitants of that Territory to form a Constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Union.—Also the [illegible] of the General Assembly of Indiana [illegible] wish of that Legislature that a law [illegible] graduating and reducing the price of p[illegible]. Mr Poindexter's resolutions in regard to the Planters' Bank of Natchez was taken up, and adopted, after a spirited debate. The Senate went into Executive business, and after some time spent therein, adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, Mr Hall of N. C. submitted a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a plan, accompanied by a bill, to reduce the revenue to the necessary expenses of the government. On motion of Mr Stewart, the House refused to consider the resolution—115 to 70. Mr Mardis' resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the public monies in the State Banks, &c., being under consideration; Mr Clowney resumed and continued his remarks until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. The House adjourned over to Monday without the transaction of any other important business.

Monday, Mar 3. In Senate—Mr Clayton presented the memorial of 1640 citizens of New Castle, praying for the restoration of the deposites. Mr Poindexter moved some resolutions in relation to the public lands. A number of petitions were presented, when Mr Chambers moved to postpone all the special orders, for the purpose of taking up the bill providing compensation for French spoliations. Mr C. said he had made this motion in pursuance of notice that he would do so on to-day. The importance of the bill, and the pecuniary interests involved in it, required at the hands of the Senate as early a consideration of it as was practicable. He did not urge the bill in violation of the wishes of the Senate. Whatever the decision might be, he would, of course, acquiesce in it. After some conversation between Messrs Clay, Chambers, and Grundy, all the special orders were [illegible]

[illegible] in the House—A [illegible] of petitions [illegible] were presented, in favor of the [illegible] the deposites. Quite an animated debate [illegible] in relation to some of these petitions. The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, March 4. In Senate—The chair presented the proceedings of a meeting held in Philadelphia, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The proceedings of a meeting held in the county of Westchester, Pa—two reports from the Treasury Department, made in compliance with resolutions of the 18th ult—and a report from the Postmaster General in compliance with a resolution of the 19th Dec. without reading laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr Poindexter, from the select committee to whom was referred the Rhode Island Election, made a report on the subject, which occupied an hour in the reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr Grundy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the amount of money paid by the Post Office Department, since the 1st of July, 1828, for services rendered and expenses incurred prior to that date; also, the amount of money paid since the first of April, 1829, for services rendered, and expenses incurred prior to that date; and, also, whether any balance remains due from that Department, and, if any, what amount, for services rendered and expenses incurred prior to the above periods.

The resolution was agreed to.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, &c—when Mr Hill resumed and concluded his remarks, at 20 minutes before 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr Chambers, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business—after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House—Mr Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, of which had been referred the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, giving his reasons for withdrawing the public Deposites from the Bank of the United States; the memorial of the Bank, and various other papers on the same general subject, made a report. He moved that it be printed, and its consideration postponed to to-morrow week.

Mr Binney presented to the House a report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means on the same subject, and moved that it receive the same destination with the last paper; which was agreed to.

15,000 copies of both reports were ordered to be printed

The House then resumed the consideration of "a bill to provide for the settlement of certain revolutionary claims," but adjourned before any action was had.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Luke Carter to Nancy C. Hatch—Daniel Grant to Esther F. Brown both of Kennebunk—Enoch Howes to M. Libbey, of Portland—Jefferson C. Farrar to Zebiah Gore—Capt John Savage to Mary Ann Davis—Charles T. Jackson to Susan A. Bridge.

In South Boston, Daniel C. Beckford to Jane Staples.

In Dorchester, Timothy R. Page to Mary Ann Hearsey.

In Salem, Wm Staten to Sarah Shed—Isaac C. Pray to Sylvia Wright—Francis Skerry to Rebecca McClintock.

In Duxbury, Samuel Hunt jr to Jane Ames.

In Yarmouth, Micajah C Baker, of Lynn to Louisa Crowell.

At Oyster Point, N. J. Charles Oyster to Margaret Oyster.

——The Tyrant Love assails,
And warms, mid seas of ice, the melting whales—
Cools crimped cod—fierce pangs to perch imparts—
Shrinks shrivelled shrimps, and opens *Oysters'* hearts!

In New Orleans Henry B. Brewer, of Boston to Mrs Ann Carney, consort of the late Richard Carney, of New York.

In Buenos Ayes, Dec. 20, Dr James Bond, U. S. Consul at Montevideo to Miss Hawkins, a native of New York.

DEATHS.

In this city, Adelaide, wife of Alexander Wadsworth and daughter of the late Seth Wells, Esq. 27.

In Charlestown, Alexander Geddes, a native of Scotland, 81.

In Dorchester, Eliza Ann wife of Jonathan H. Loring, 21.

In Salem widow Jane Marshall, 63—widow Sarah Brown 74.

In Danvers, Eliza wife of J. C. [illegible] than Foster, 24.

In Groton, of a distressing illness, widow Lydia Chaplin 68.

In Hopkinton, Capt Benj Bullard, 92 years and 7 mos, a revolutionary patriot.

In Concord, Noah Wheeler, 85.

In Barnstable, Abigail, wife of Capt J. Richardson, 25.

In Bath, Me. Hannah wife of Tileston Cushing 62.

In Providence, Mrs Hope Spencer, 52.

In Peru, N. Y. Hon Joseph Platt, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

In Falls'on, Pa. Jan. 30th Sanford Blanchard formerly of Massachusetts.

In Warren County, N. C. William Garrot. CV.

Near Raleigh, N. C. Jesse Wall, 90. His father is now living at the age of 115 years.

In Westchester, Pa Gen Isaac D Barnard, late a Senator from Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the U.S.

In Baltimore, George Hoffman Esq.

In Washington, Col Henry Ashton, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

On the 24th of Sept last, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, William Chapman, of this city 17, a member of the Sophomore Class in Harvard University.

In Havana, Mark Weare of this city.

In Lyons, France, Dec. 9, Frederick William son of David Hoffman, Esq. of Baltimore, and late member of the Junior Class of Harvard University.

In Paris, 16th Jan. Lady Lyndhurst, wife of the Lord Chief Baron.

The Flute.

A FEW Young Gentlemen can be admitted to the present course of Tuition on the Flute. The new system of instruction and explanation will be pursued, and every pupil who can *ever* arrive at *any* degree of excellence on the instrument, will obtain in *thirteen* lessons, all the requisite *practical* information to 'go ahead,' for six dollars, paid in advance.

☞ References given to nearly 200 past and present pupils. NATH'L DEARBORN, 110 Washington street.
mar 8 13t

[illegible] ft Cherry and Whitewood LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a most extensive stock of Cherry Boards and Plank, prime quality and all dimensions; 10 M. feet prime Cherry Joists, 3½ inch square, sawed on purpose for stair newels. Also, Whitewood Boards, of the primest quality, some very wide and sound for coach pannels. Also, a lot of Whitewood Plank, which will be sold low. Also, Bass Boards and Plank. Most of the above Lumber is of the first quality, seasoned and under sheds, and will be sold on good terms for cash or credit, at yard. No 19 Essex street, Boston. GEORGE FOLLING, Jr.
feb 1 1misq

Musical Boxes.

JUST received, a superior lot in shell and painted tin cases, made in an improved style, playing the most favorite and popular airs, and of the best quality of finish, being made expressly to the order of the subscriber. JOHN B. JONES, 121 Washington street.
feb 1 3tisq

Men's and Boys Water Proof BOOTS.

FOR sale by COFFIN & CO, Joy's Building opposite the Post Office. 1mis feb 8

New York Oysters.

JACOBS & HIGGINS, 114 Court street, near Bowdoin square, would inform their customers and the public that they have a large supply of Oysters, warranted as good as can be had in this city; those who wish to purchase for parties or families, will find it to their advantage to call on them: they will sell as low or lower than at any place in the city.

Oysters direct from the South for one dollar per bushel, opened.

N. B.—Oysters sent to any part of the city, free of expense. [illegible] jan 11

Chocolate and Cocoa.

50 BOXES Welch's No 1 CHOCOLATE.
[illegible]
DANA, EVANS & DANA,
feb 8 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Feather Store, No 97 Dock Square, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russian do; Sicily and various kinds of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American [illegible] Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in [illegible], Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices. CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec 21

Bargains.

PURCHASERS of DRY GOODS are invited to call at No 201, Washington street, where may be found the most extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods in the city, at prices which cannot fail to suit, as the subscribers are determined to sell their Goods as cheap as those who are "Selling off at Cost."
[illegible] 6w J. & C. DANIELL.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of COMSTOCK, RAYMOND & CO, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be adjusted by SAMUEL RAYMOND and CHARLES ELLIS.
ANSON L. COMSTOCK,
SAMUEL RAYMOND,
CHARLES D. ELLIS.
Boston, Feb 11th, 1834.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, No 97 Washington street, (up stairs) under the firm of ELLIS & RAYMOND.
CHARLES D. ELLIS,
SAMUEL RAYMOND.
feb 15

Removal!

BELL'S PASTE BLACKING BOSTON

THE Proprietor of BELL'S INIMITABLE STANDARD PASTE BLACKING intimates to his numerous patrons that his WAREHONSE is at No 5. Faneuil Hall.

This celebrated Blacking has for years stood the test of all climates, and by a uniform excellence in the composition thereof, has established for itself a just reputation. Shipping and Southern Merchants will receive a liberal credit or discount for cash. nov 16

South Boston Brewery.

THE *BOSTON BEER COMPANY* beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture at their Brewery, *Pale Ale, Strong and Table Beer.* Orders left at their Brewery, or their Store, No 6, Lindal street, will be punctually attended to.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON,
dec 28 3m Brewer and Superintendent.

Bakers' Butter.

FOR sale by TAYLOR & GOVE, 100 kegs Bakers' Butter, at Cellar No 1, Faneuil Market.
dec 7 12t

French Cartons.

ONE case of French Cartons, of good quality, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street.
dec 28

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, MADE to order and in the latest and most approved style, at E. E. DYER'S, 98 Washington st.
feb 8

Marble and Fancy Colored Papers, Enamelled Colored Cards.

CARTER, HENDEE & CO. have constantly for sale, from the Manufactory of S. C. & E. Mann.) Marble Papers, Medium Nos 1, 2 and 3; Foolscap No 1 and 3; Double Crown; Medium Spanish Shaded, No 1. &c. &c.

Colored Papers, Medium No 1 and 2 assorted, comprising Orange, Yellow, Straw, Buff, Blue, Pink, &c.

Enamelled Cards, a complete assortment of sizes, from the smallest Visiting to the largest Merchants', warranted equal in quality and finish to any in the market for copperplate and letter-press printing.

Colored Cards, a large variety of all sizes and colors.

Also, a new style of Spanish Shaded Marble Paper, denominated "Crimpled Patterns," a superior and beautiful article.

Orders from the trade are solicited. feb 8

Silver Pencil Cases.

A QUANTITY of Addison and Co's Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases, for sale at a reduced price by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. dec 28

PATENT INDIA RUBBER

Floating Mattresses.

THE subscriber is appointed Agent for the sale of the PATENT INDIA RUBBER FLOATING MATTRESS. This newly invented Mattress is cased with India Rubber Water Proof Cloth, and filled in part with Cork Shavings. It is soft elastic, and comfortable to sleep on, and does not imbibe or retain infection or dampness; and in addition to these qualities it may be used at sea, or in rivers, as

A LIFE PRESERVER,

being sufficiently buoyant to support two persons on the water, and it is calculated that six persons in the water would be kept from sinking by one of them.

Among other testimonials, the following from Commodore ELLIOTT is selected,—

Navy Yard, Boston, Dec 5th, 1833.

SIR:—I have received your letter of this day's date. I agree with you in the opinion that it is now too late in the season to make further experiments with your Mattresses in the water.

Were it earlier it would give me great pleasure to witness more of them, but the health of the men under my command is too precious to be exposed unnecessarily.

I am satisfied from the experiments that I have witnessed, that your Cork Mattress, covered with India Rubber Cloth, will answer equally well for a bed or a life buoy.

As beds, they possess advantages over every other mattress; being impervious to the water they will always be dry; filled with cork they will always be light and buoyant, and will not generate or nourish disease.

As life buoys they will always be at hand, ready for every person's use on board ship, and will take up no more room than hair mattresses, for which they are substitutes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obt serv't,
J. D. ELLIOTT.

Mr Lemuel Blake, Boston.

☞ Orders promptly executed from every part of the United States. LEMUEL BLAKE, *No 70, Congress street, BOSTON.*
dec 21 2m

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Flawking and Ivers streets, Boston,) orders for Machinery, [illegible] and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe [illegible] Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—[illegible] Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. jan 25

North Market Street Stock Manufactory and Clothing Store.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, having purchased the Stock of Alfred A. Lane, No 46, North Market street, (one door from Merchants' row) gives notice that he will keep at the above named place, a good assortment of Stocks of good quality and fair prices, at wholesale and retail.

He will also keep a general assortment of ready made Clothing and Linen. Also, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Garments, of all kinds made to order, and warranted to fit.

☞ Old Stocks covered at short notice. tf jan 4

NATHAN W. LOW, [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY H. WILLIAMS,

RESPECTFULLY [illegible] his Old Stand, No 97 Congress street [illegible] happy to supply [illegible] Garments of every description [illegible] cheap prices [illegible]. By [illegible] attention to every department [illegible] tirely with Account Books, he [illegible] avoid embarrassment himself. feb 15

Exercises in Arithmetic.

WITH particular reference to those rules, an acquaintance of which is indispensable in common business, for the use of Schools, accompanied by a Key for the use of the Teacher, by Francis J. Grund, author of "Elements in Chemistry," "Popular Lessons in Astronomy," "Exercises in Algebra," &c.

These exercises and examples in Arithmetic, have been prepared by the author for the double purpose of saving much time and trouble to the instructer, and to enable young pupils to acquire that facility and quickness in solving arithmetical questions, which shall fit them either for the counting room or any other practical business of life. Special attention therefore has been paid to the rules of Simple and Compound Interest, Barter, Loss and Gain, Simple and Compound Fellowship, Exchange, Practice, &c; and no example will be found in the book, which is not in itself practical, or may at least be applied to some business transaction. It must not be considered as competitor with the many good treatises on arithmetic, already before the public, it is intended merely as a companion to them, to enable pupils to practise on the rules they may have learned, and to enlarge on some of them for the special purpose of qualifying them for mercantile transactions.

Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book [illegible], Boston. [illegible]

Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs, BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

Coal.

100 CHALDRONS coarse screened Newcastle and Orrel Coal—100 do Bridgeport and Sunderland do. for grates—100 do Fine for Smiths, Manufacturers, or Steam Engines—for sale by
NEVERS & FRENCH,
sept 28 65, Purchase street.

Rodgers's Imperial Stocks.

No 6, Joy' Building, up stairs, opposite the Post Office, Boston.

WILLIAM H. RODGERS most respectfully invites the attention of Merchant Tailors and the public generally, to his new invented Imperial Stocks for the Neck, which for ease and elegance very far surpass every thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in this vicinity. They are cut scientifically; the materials, and manner of making are quite different from those in common use, and they may be covered many times, and retain exactly the same shape as when first made. W. H. R. requests permission to enumerate the usual faults in the common Stocks, viz: 1st. the very inferior materials used; 2d. their sitting away from the chin and exposing the neck, when disagreeably close at the bottom; 3d. the edge at the top being uncomfortably tight, so as to cause a distortion of the features by moving the head; 4th. that of their bulging out at the sides, by moving the head a little downwards, which has a most distasteful appearance. By W. H. Rodgers's deservedly admired and extensively patronized invention, all these faults are completely obviated. Naval and military gentlemen will find them the most pleasing and durable; made to order of any texture, by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices. Ladies Riding Stocks beautifully made to order. tf jan 18

For Sale at this Office,

A FONT of *SMALL PICA*, in good order, with the cases containing the same.

Publishers in want of the above type, will find it to their advantage to call, as it will be sold at a great bargain.

ALSO—A large size *INKING TABLE*, well made, and in good order, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. dec 28

Life Preservers.

AN additional lot of American Wash Leather *UNDER SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*, an excellent article and highly recommended by Physicians for consumptive and rheumatic persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c.

For sale at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington street.
nov 23 tf

A Card.

HENRY DAVIS, at the Academy of Music, 23 and 25, Joy's Building, respectfully offers his services to the public, as a Tuner and Repairer of Piano Fortes.

Having been engaged for more than six years in the most extensive Piano Forte Manufactory in this city, and devoted much time and attention to the study of his profession, he trusts he shall give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their patronage.

For the convenience of his friends at the south part of the city, a slate for orders will be kept at the store of Mr William Brown, corner of Eliot and Washington streets.

Old Piano Fortes entrusted to his care will be faithfully repaired and kept in good order.

We, the undersigned, certify that Mr Henry Devis has been in our employ for six years past, and that he is qualified to tune and repair Pianos.

Boston, Jan 13, 1834. *J. CHICKERING & CO.*
jan 18 tf

ANDRE & LOVELL, Clothes Warehouse, TUDOR'S BUILDING,

Third door from Court street, BOSTON.
dec 21 3m

DR. I. H. APPLETON, *SURGEON DENTIST,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No 11 WINTER STREET, where he will be happy to wait on those who may desire his professional services.

☞ Particular attention given to making and inserting Teeth. 3m nov 30

Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine.

UPON the same plan of Cooper's Surgical Dictionary. Part I, is now published. The whole will be completed in five parts—each one to contain equal to 1000 pages of common sized medical books. Price only $5, payable on delivering the first part. Postage 19 cents under 100 miles, and 32 cents only for the greatest distance.

'It possesses the advantage of bringing the science of medicine down to the present time, and it will probably make the most valuable Medical Dictionary in the English language.'—[John C. Warren.

'As a work of reference, it is precisely what is wanted; and the republication of it will confer a favor on the physicians of the United States.'—[George Hayward.

'This work is just what is wanted; and I know of no work which contains so much useful matter, so well arranged, condensed and clear.'—[Rufus Wyman.

'The work will be truly acceptable to the profession.'—[W. Channing.

'I concur in the opinion of the Medical Faculty of Boston; it is a valuable compend of medical science.'—Geo. M'Lellan, Philadelphia.

'I have examined this work sufficiently to satisfy myself of the great industry, learning and good sense of the author, and in my opinion we have no book of the kind so valuable to the profession as this will be.'—[Cyrus Perkins, New York.

'This work cannot fail to be highly acceptable. The articles are drawn up with clearness, and they bring into view the current knowledge of the day.'—[Thomas T. Hewson, Philadelphia.

'I am familiarly acquainted with the high character and writings of Dr Copland, and believe this work will prove a valuable addition to the library of the American physician.—[David Hosack, Hyde Park, New York.

'Dr Copland's work bears internal evidence of having been the object of years of labor. The work is a miracle of industry.'—[London Medical Gaz.

'The labor is immense and will stamp the author as a man of great research. It offers a most remarkable example of the "march of intellect." There is more information in this part, which cost but one dollar, than in any five octavo volumes of the year 1800, at an expense of twelve dollars.'—[Johnson's Medico Chirurgical Review.

'Dr Copland has executed a task which very few would have had the courage to contemplate, and still fewer succeeding in so masterly a manner.'—[London Medical and Physical Journal.

'A careful perusal of this volume enables us to bestow upon it our full and unequivocal approbation.'—[London Lancet.

'This is the most learned, comprehensive and valuable Medical Dictionary in our language.'—[London Medical and Surgical Journal.

'It is at once consistent, practical and clear, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] JEWETT'S [illegible] Vegetable [illegible]

[illegible]

Having experienced in my [illegible] from Jewett's Improved Vegetable [illegible] cific, I think it a duty to make known [illegible]. My wife has for several years suffered much [illegible] in the side, resulting in the opinion of [illegible] a liver complaint, connected with [illegible] resorted to the best medicine, and which afforded but temporary relief. Having heard that the above named Pills had been used with great success in liver complaints, they were used by my wife in one of the severe attacks with the happiest effects, and by continuing them a few weeks, she seemed almost wholly cured. Occasionally some slight symptoms of the disease appear, but they are speedily removed by recourse to the above named remedy. ISAAC THOMPSON.

New London, July 9, 1831.

Sold at wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants' Row, and by the Druggists generally.
nov 10 ly

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THIS truly valuable remedy, has now been before the public for seven years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption, Whooping Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favourable accounts of its effects. The following new Certificates are offered for

PUBLIC EXAMINATION!

[From Mr William Godfrey.]

In the winter of 1832 and 1833, I was seized with spitting of blood, which continued with occasional relief till spring. I consulted several eminent physicians and took much medicine, but the relief obtained was only transient. In the spring I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. At this time I was much reduced. The day before I commenced with the Balsam I raised about half a pint of blood, was afflicted with great hoarseness and a bad cough. I commenced taking the Balsam, thinking if this failed, I should resort to medicine no further. But it did not disappoint my expectations. *All the unfavorable symptoms were immediately relieved, the cough cured, and I have not been troubled with spitting of blood since.* I am now able to resume my trade (that of a rope maker) which I had given up without any expectation of returning to it. WILLIAM GODFREY.

Roxbury, Mass, Aug 28, 1833.

[From Dr. Samuel Morril.]

To the proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned, and he could speak quite audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active, but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c. SAMUEL MORRIL, M. D.

Concord, N. H. Jan. [illegible], 1833.

[From Mr Samuel Everett.]

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough, accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing, I resorted to several remedies, but without effect. In January, 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody and offensive expectoration: my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless—I was told by my physician that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. Its use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side and cough, except in the case of common colds. SAMUEL EVERETT.

Boston, March 1, 1832.

[From Dr Thomas Brown.]

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in Consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it. THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H. May 11, 1832.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed SAMPSON REED. *** None other can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine V. P. Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these spurious mixtures are the 'American Pulmonary Balsam,' 'Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,' &c. All Purchasers should inquire for the true article by its whole name, and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants' Row, Henshaw & Co, Hastings, Marsh & Co, Dolano & Whitney, W. C. Stimpson & Co, and by Druggists generally.—Price 50 cents. eildtf nov 2

Carter, Hendee & Co.—Boston,

HAVE recently published—Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology of Massachusetts, made and published by order of that State in 4 parts. Part 1. Economical Geology. 2. Topographical Geology. 3. Scientific Geology. 4. Catalogues of Animals and Plants. With a descriptive list of the specimens of Rocks and Minerals collected for the Government. Illustrated by numerous wood cuts and an atlas of plates.—By Edward Hitchcock, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College.

The Life of Frederick Schiller, comprehending an examination of his Works; by Professor Follen, from the London edition.

Scenes of American Wealth and Industry in Produce, Manufactures, Trade, the Fisheries, &c. &c. For the instruction and amusement of children and Youth.

The Book of Commerce by Sea and Land, [illegible] in connection with Agriculture, the Arts and Manufactures. To which are added a History, Commerce and [illegible] logical Table, illustrated by a map and [illegible].

Review, Historical and Political, of the [illegible] France, and of the consequent events in Belgium, Poland, Great Britain and other parts of Europe, [illegible] ag, 2 vols. [illegible]

FURS!—FURS!!

ANDREWS [illegible]

INFORM their friends and the public that they have removed [illegible] [illegible] street, to No [illegible] or Cornhill,) [illegible] in Lexington [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANIES.

(From the St Croix (Me) Courier.)

A LITTLE SONG.

I am a very little man,
And have a little wife:
A little boy, a little girl,
The little sweets of life.

My little wife is in her teens,
I'm little more than twenty,
We live by very little means,
And health makes little plenty.

We keep a little huckster's shop,
And have a little trade;
By little gains, and little pains,
Our little wealth is made.

We have a little company,
Our little time to sweeten:
My boy has got a little dog,
My girl a little kitten.

Assembled around our little board,
We feel no little thanks,
To see our little brood enjoy
Their numerous little pranks.

When cross'd by little cares of life,
We little think to mourn;
Resign'd to little incidents,
Our little hopes return.

And little as we always were,
And little e'er shall be,
We little fear the world will scorn
Our little family.

And as we want but little here,
And heed not little nettles,
In goodly time we hope to rear
A host of little Littles.

Irish Spectacles. The late General B. going post to Ireland on some extraordinary business that would not permit the incumbrance of a retinue, stopt to dine at the Inn on the Chester road, and ordered a pair of ducks, which he saw ready at the kitchen fire up to the table. The General's desire had been just complied with, when some country bucks came in as hungry as hawks, after the morning's sport. They eagerly enquired what could be had to eat. Like a true Boniface, the landlord enumerated what he had not, to apologize for what he had; and among other things, mentioned the ducks, which had been only one moment before served up for the Irish gentleman's dinner.—'Irish jontlemon?' gibbingly exclaimed one of the chagrined group—'I'll lay fifty to five the fellow does not know B from a bull's foot. Here, waiter, take my watch up to the jontlemon, presenting compliments, and request him to tell the what o'clock it is.'

The general heard the message, took the watch and with great temper returned his respects, with an assurance that as soon as he had dined he would endeavor to satisfy their enquiry. The bucks, chuckled at the embarrassment which they imagined the ignorant Irishman was led into, sat down to regale themselves on whatever they could get; but their jollity was presently disturbed by the entrance of a military figure, who, with that politeness which is the peculiar characteristic of the army, advanced towards the table where they were seated, and presented the watch; 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I wish to know its owner, as from a message sent me a little while ago, I presume he is shortsighted, and have brought him this pair of spectacles,' pointing to a pair of pistols under his arm, 'to remedy the defect.' Joke was gone; the bucks were silent. The General deliberately put the watch in his fob, with a declaration that secured it to him forever.—'Gentlemen, I am sorry for intruding, as I find the owner is not among you; whenever he claims it he shall have it, but never without a trial of the *spectacles*.'

'I will forfeit my head if you are not wrong,' exclaimed a dull and warm orator, to the president Montesquieu, in an argument. 'I accept it,' replied the philosopher; 'any trifle among friends has a value.'

'Dick, what are you about there?' said a gentleman to his servant whom he saw loitering about the barn. 'Catching rats, sir!' 'And how many rats have you caught?' 'Why sir, when I get the one I'm after now and another one it will make two!'

There is in the library of a gentleman of New Haven eight volumes of the 'Mercurie,' the first newspaper ever established; comprising part of the reign of James the First, Charles the First, and the Commonwealth under the Protection of Cromwell and his son Richard. The size of the paper is three inches wide, by seven long, and abounds with quaint sayings and singular notices.

The celebrated Doctor Green, of Bethlehem, sayeth—'A printer cannot live on wind, like the organ pipes in a country Church;—*he must* have his pay, as well as *other folks*, or else he'll starve.'

Travellers see Strange Things. In a recent work, entitled 'Three Weeks in Palestine and Lebanon, the writer states that at Damietta 'the flies literally blackened the walls and swarmed in myriads upon every article of food set before us, so that we were obliged to wage war against them, constantly with one hand while we fed with the other; clouds of those bloodsuckers, the musquitoes attacked us with insatiable voracity, keeping us night and day in a perpetual fever; fleas were so numerous as to impart a *vitality to our clothes*, giving them a *centrifugal motion*, as if they were *endeavoring to escape from our limbs*; and other animalculæ, used their most strenuous efforts to fill up the measure of our discomfort.'

Liberty of the Press. The following is taken from a Magazine published in 1790—'Dublin, June 26. This day Mr Cooney, printer of the *Morning Post*, stood in the pillory in College-Green for copying from a London Paper the following paragraph:—'The ***** was formerly a very domestic woman, but now given up too much of her time to politics.'

Odd Readings.

Yesterday Dr. Jones preached at St. James's——and performed it with ease, in less than sixteen minutes.

On Sunday next the County Court will go into mourning;—more particulars are expected, relating to this black affair.

This morning the Right Hon. the Speaker——was convicted of keeping a disorderly house.

The sun has been observed not to shine for some days——occasioned by the under influence of a certain [illegible].

At a full meeting of the City Council——the greatest show of horned Cattle this season.

The free masons will hold their annual grand Lodge.—N. B. the utmost secrecy may be depended on.

[illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE.

A [illegible] brick Dwelling House, situated in Pearl street, between Purchase and High streets, containing 12 rooms, viz—a basement room, kitchen and wash room on first floor; 2 parlors, with folding doors and china closet, on 2d floor; and six chambers; with a sufficient number of closets. A good brick cistern, containing 12 hogsheads, a good well of water, with pump to each. The basement room, 2 parlors, and 2 of the chambers, have marble chimney pieces, with good grates; the front windows are glazed with German plate glass. The house is finished throughout by the subscriber in the most thorough and workmanlike manner.

For terms please apply to the subscriber at the adjoining House. J. DAVENPORT.

march 1 eptf

Education of Boys.

THE School Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs A. P. Curtis, No 36 Hancock street, are now used by the subscriber for the education of Boys. Unexposed to the noise of the streets, they are spacious, well lighted, airy and convenient. About them are enclosed at least eight square rods of play ground, well graveled and furnished with gymnastic apparatus.

Parents, and others interested in the education of boys, are invited to call, whenever it may suit their convenience, and witness the accommodations, the conduct and ordinary exercises of his pupils.

Tuition.—For Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic and Geography, $15 a quarter—For the Languages, and higher Branches, $20 a quarter.

References—

Mr Solomon P. Miles,	P. O. Thacher, Esq.
" Ebenezer Bailey,	C. G. Loring, Esq.
" Thomas Sherwin,	C. P. Sumner, Esq.
	Rev Samuel Barrett

☞ The next term will commence on Monday, March 3d, 1834. Applications may be made at No, 36, Hancock street, the residence of HENRY W. CARTER.

mar 1

Parley's Magazine,

NO 26, which completes the first year will be published this week.

Contents—Wanderings of Tom Starboard—The Manners of the Jews, No 13—Samuel and Robert—The Cork Tree—The result of idleness—The Snow Bird—Spring—The Kingfisher and Nightingale—About the Atmosphere—Feather Screen—The Shower—The Echo—The Stolen Horse—Nest of the Tailor Bird—A Tame Trout—The Lost Boy.

Price $1 a year, payable in advance. Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO, No 121 Washington street.

march 1

New-England Magazine.

JUST published by J. T. BUCKINGHAM, No. XXXIII, of the New England Magazine, for March 1834.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers. Art I. Hartford Convention. II. The Existence of God. III. My Nose. IV. History and Biography. V. "Cui Bono." VI. Organ Building of New England. VII. The Reviewer of Paragraphs. VIII. Literature in Social Life. IX. Sensibility. X. Autobiography of Matthew Carey; Letters 10 and 11. XI. Past and Present. XII. Jacob Kuhn. XIII. Lament. XVI. Literary Notices. XV. Obituary Notices. XVI. Our File.

☞ Subscriptions received by all the Booksellers, and by the publisher at his office in Congress street. mar 1

India Rubber Pantaloon Straps,

BY the dozen or single pair for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. mar 1

The Logierian Musical Academy

SEWALL PLACE, MILK STREET.

MR. MRS. and MISS BROWNE continue to give instruction on the most perfect "system" of acquiring an accurate performance on "*the Piano Forte*" and "*Organ*." Lectures on the various styles of National Music, Laws of Harmony, Composition, Singing and Accompaniment, &c. &c. Students may be attended at their own residence, or at the Academy, either on the "*Logierian System*," or on the common mode of teaching. For particulars be pleased to apply as above. For sale, Logier's Lessons, a new and correct edition of *Iticbell's* Grand Concerto, containing 29 pages; Viotti's Grand Concerto, Correlli's, &c. &c. mar 1

Cheaper than Ever!

DARK French Prints, 4-4 wide, 25 cts; super English Merinos, 75 c; French, do, $1,50; Rich Figured Silks, 92 c; super Poult de Soies, 75 c; super Gros de Naples, 50 to 62½; super blk and blue blk Gros de Swiss 75; blk and blue blk Gros de Naples, good quality 50 c. together with a large assortment of Shawls, Hdkfs. Gloves, &c. which will be offered at real bargains at GEO N. FROTHINGHAM'S, No 245 Washington street.

mar 1

Carter, Hendee & Co,

HAVE just published Good's Book of Nature, abridged from the original work, adapted to the reading of children and youth—with questions for the use of Schools, and illustrations from original designs.

Peter Parley's Book of Poetry, for children, containing extracts from various publications, in part, and also original articles written for it.

Peter Parley's Book of Bible Stories for children and youth, with engravings, consisting of stories of the Old and New Testament, and intended to lead the young reader to a general knowledge of the Bible.

march 1 4w

The Introductory Discourse

AND the Lectures delivered before the American Institute of Instruction, in Boston, August, 1833 including a list of officers and members, published under the direction of the Board of Censors. Published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. 2w march 1

Winter Oil.

HENRY D. GRAY, Nos 23 & 24, India street, has just received for for sale, 900 gallons prime Winter Oil, in tierces and bbls at lowest market price. feb 8

Only 10 Cents a Tooth for cementing Shell Combs,

AND done in the best manner, at E. E. DYER'S, 98 Washington street. feb 8

Sheet Zinc and Zinc Nails.

THE subscribers offer for sale Sheet Zinc, the quality of which will be warranted as good as any that can be purchased in this market. It possesses many advantages over most other substances for covering roofs, capping windows, &c being far more durable than wood, decidedly cheaper than any other metal, and of much less weight per given surface than slates, and requires only to be better known to be brought into general use.

The Zinc Nails of the style of those we now offer, may be fairly considered a new article, and will, it is thought by good judges, entirely supersede the use of iron for nailing clapboards and shingles where the latter continue to be used—the first cost of which is not more than iron, and are considered far more durable: for buildings which are intended to be painted white, they are much superior to iron, as the oxide or rust from iron soon mars the beauty of white paint—an objection which does not apply to Zinc Nails.

Wholesale dealers supplied on favorable terms.

HENRY N. HOOPER & CO Copper Dealers and Founders.

feb 8 3mis

Prime Family Butter.

3000 LBS. for sale by GEORGE P. THOMAS, Nos 51 and 53, Broad-street.

dec 28 tf

Noyau, Anizette, &c.

12 HHDS super pink and white Noyau,
4 do do Anizette,
6 do Cherry Rum,
A variety of Distilled Cordials,
Champaigne, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
Robertson's superior bottled Pale Ale,
100 doz fine bottled Cider,
Lemon Syrup, by the dozen or gallon,
Stoughton's Elixir, do do

And a general assortment of Liquors, for sale by SAMUEL Q. COCHRAN, corner of Congress and Lindall streets. 3m feb 22

Joseph Curtis,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has resumed business, and will keep constantly (Ardent Spirits excepted) a general supply of W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Constantly on hand, Bottled Pale Ale, Porter and Wines, of superior quality. No 459 Washington street, corner of La Grange place. 1m fec 22

Cordage.

PATENT and common Cordage constantly on hand—gange of Rigging, of a quality equal to any manufactured in this city or vicinity, supplied at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, by JOHN W. CHICKERING, No 42 Long wharf. is5w jan 11

$10

Petersham Surtouts

FOR TEN DOLLARS, for sale by ANDREWS & LOVELL, Tailor's Building, 3d door from Court street. tf jan 4

Gold and Silver Leaf.

RED, Green, Crimson, Scarlet, Yellow, White, Gold and Silver Bronze. Also, a superior article of [illegible]

[illegible]

HIBBARD & NACHAIL, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced manufacturing the beautiful article in the Chambers over Hall & Co's, 10, Washington street. They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ All Orders punctually attended to. 3m dec 7

Piano Forte Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, that he has taken into copartnership two of his relatives, LEMUEL GILBERT and HENRY SAFFORD; and he would take this opportunity to say, that no alteration will take place in the manufacturing, as both the above individuals have been employed in his manufactory for several years past. T. GILBERT.

January 1st, 1834.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of T. GILBERT & CO, who will keep on hand and manufacture Piano Fortes, which they will warrant as good as can be had in this or any other city; and if not found so on trial, the purchaser can have his money refunded at any time within three months of the purchase.

TIMOTHY GILBERT,
LEMUEL GILBERT,
HENRY SAFFORD.

feb 15 3tisq

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Directors of the Cattle Fair Hotel have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have selected a gentleman to conduct their House, (Mr Z. B. Porter) who in their opinion, is well qualified, possessing a proper sense of morality, with obliging and active habits, which fits him in a peculiar manner to conduct an establishment built by the patriotic enterprise of gentlemen whose only object was to establish proper accommodations for the great public to transact their business in, and as a pleasant resort for innocent amusement. With these impressions, the Directors recommend him to the public patronage, with a determination to render the establishment what the public convenience requires.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES HEARD, Clerk.

Brighton, Feb 1, 1834. tf

Foreign Leeches.

MRS GEYER continues to attend to the application of *FOREIGN LEECHES*, either at her Room, 182 Tremont street, next door to the Savings Bank, or at the residence of the invalid. Orders left at her room, or at Mr Geyer's Apothecary Store, corner of Hanover and Salem streets, will receive prompt attention.

Mrs Geyer has liberty to refer to the following medical gentlemen—Drs Jackson, Warren, Bigelow, Dixwell, Hayward, Hale, Channing, Ware, Reynolds and Jeffries.

N. B. The poor will be supplied with Leeches at a reduced price. 3m jan 18

Leeching and Cupping.

MR and MRS THAYER inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to apply Leeches at any part of the city, or at their establishment, No 38, Milk street.

Mr T. having received numerous calls for Cupping, is now prepared to answer all orders, and hopes by personal attention to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. A liberal discount will be made to those who are unable to pay the established price. tf jan 25

Dry Goods at Retail.

THE subscriber, wishing to reduce his present Stock of *DRY GOODS*, offers the following articles at reduced prices, viz:

Broadcloths,	Worsted Hose
Cassimeres,	Gloves,
Satinetts	Linens,
6-4 French Merinos,	Col'd Cambrics,
6-4 English "	White "
3-3 " "	Copperplate
English Calicoes,	Patches,
American "	Plaid Table Covers,
Red Flannels,	Bro Lin " "
White "	Flag Silk Hdkfs,
Green "	Blk " "
Camblets	Col'd Gro de Nap Silk,
Plaids,	Blk " " "
Ticking,	English Thread,
Cotton Flannel,	Spool Cotton,
Tickings,	Bleached Sheeting,
Green Barage,	Brown "
White Serge	Bleached Shirting,
Blankets,	Brown "

CHARLES ADAMS, No 115, Hanover street.

nov 23 tf

Optical Instruments.

D. B. WIDDIFIELD, No 139, Washington, 2d door from School street, offers for sale the following articles in his line of business, viz. Celestial and Terrestrial Telescopes pocket do; Day or Night Glasses; simple and compound Microscopes; single, double and triple Megalescopes; Linen Provers; concave, convex, cylindrical and multiplying Mirrors; Lenses; Prisms; Multiplying Glasses; Optic Glasses, and Prints for do; Barometers; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Opera Glasses; Magic Lanterns, with diagrams for illustrating astronomy, botany, entomology, conchology, national costume, &c. &c.; Spectacles, in gold, silver, shell, blue and polished steel frames, in the greatest variety of patterns with glasses and pebbles adapted to every eye within the reach of optical assistance.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Also may be found at the same store, a great variety of Watches, Clocks, Silver Spoons, Watch Trimmings, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, repaired and warranted by CURRIER & TROTT.

n 30 3 m

Provisions.

SUMNER HUDSON, No 10, South Market street, keeps constantly for sale—Beef, Pork, Ham, Lard, &c. 6m sept 14

Exercises in Algebra,

FOR SCHOOLS; with a Key, for the use of the Teacher. By Francis J. Grund.

The problems in Algebra are selected in particular reference to what is required for admission into American colleges. They are arranged in such a manner that very little aid is required from the instructer; the most difficult steps being explained in the book. There is certainly no treatise on Algebra, in any language extant, which contains sufficient problems or exercises for the learner, the only means by which he may be expected to fit himself for the study of those branches which involve more difficulties—and perhaps the only way by which he can become accustomed to apply his knowledge of mathematics to practical purposes. Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book Publishers. dec 28

Clothing Cheap.

R. C. KEMP, Tailor, No 14, Ann street, Boston, keeps constantly for sale, at very reduced prices, a general assortment of fashionable *READY MADE CLOTHING*, consisting of Top Coats, of every description, Surtouts, Goats Hair, Silk, Waterproof and Imitation Camblets; Cloaks; Dress Coats; Frock do; Pantaloons; Vests, Jackets, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, and every other article usually found in similar establishments.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above Stock is all fresh and worthy the attention of purchasers.

N. B. All kinds of Clothes made to order at short notice and in the best manner. 12t dec 7

Terms Cash.

JOHN G. WYMAN, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs the customers of the late firm of Wyman & Shaw, and the public generally, that he continues the business at the *Old Stand*, No 8, Court street, and has made arrangements to do a Cash Business, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments at ten to fifteen per cent less than prices usually charged. Gentlemen from the country, and others who purchase for cash, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing; they will at all times find a large assortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order in the most approved fashion. Also, on hand, a few *READY MADE GARMENTS*, which will be sold at great bargains.

Also, a large variety of New York and Philadelphia *STOCKS*, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. tf jan 11

HENRY D. GRAY,

Nos. 23 and 24, corner of India and Milk sts.

HAS for sale, on as good terms as at any other store in this city—

Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin and Gunpowder *TEAS*.

White Havana, brown do, loaf and lump *SUGARS*.

Sherry, Sicily, Madeira, Old Port, Lisbon and other *WINES*.

A full assortment of *CORDIALS*.

35 M Spanish *CIGARS*.

Cask and Box *RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CURRANTS* and *GRAPES*.

WALNUTS, FILBERTS, hard and soft shelled *ALMONDS*.

NUTMEGS, MACE, CLOVES, PIMENTO, PEPPER, whole and ground

GINGER, MUSTARD, in kegs and canisters.

PEPPER SAUCE, LEMON SYRUP, &c. &c.

[illegible]

THOMAS E. CLARK, Optician, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, [illegible] English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns. Also on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of [illegible], concave and convex.

N. B. Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest pattern, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers, repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.

dec 7 6m

Assignee's Notice.

THE entire stock of store No 107 Washington street, will be sold at reduced prices for the space of sixty days from the 1st inst. The following articles comprise a part, viz:—

Fine Gold and Cameo Ear Rings; do do Filagree do; do do Cornelian do; do do Jasper do; do do Onyx do; do do Coral do; do do Agate do.

Fine Gold, Jet, Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Agate and Diamond Finger Rings; chased and plain do do; Pearl, Jet, Cameo, Enamelled, Cornelian, Agate, Coral and Filagree Breast Pins.

American Carved and Shell Combs, all sizes and patterns; do do do Side Combs; every description of plain Shell Combs; plain Horn Combs from $1 to $6 per doz; a great variety of entirely new patterns of French and American Carved and fine pressed Horn Combs; fine Ivory Combs of superior quality; Ivory Dressing Combs; do Pocket double and single blade; coarse and fine do; fine Boxwood Combs; Shell Pocket Combs; English, French & American Perfumery; Rowland's Macassar Oil; Bear's Grease; Bear's Oil; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil; Antique Oils, various perfumes; Atkinson's Vegetable Dye; do Curling Fluid; Rowland's Kalydor; Cologne Water, of superior quality; Pearl Powder; French and American Hair Powder; a variety of English Tooth Powders; Otto of Roses; Soap Shaving Cakes; old London Soaps; Florida and Lavender Waters; Fancy Soaps, &c. Ambrosial, Camphor, Rose, Almond, Oxygen, Castalian, Ceylon, Lavender and Jessamine; Rouge; Court Plaister; Almond Paste; Milk of Roses; Dye for the hair; Powder; Puffs; Wash Balls; Pomatume in pots and rolls.

Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Work Boxes, various patterns; Screw and Rose Wood Cushions; Bead Purses; do Bags; Silk Reels; Ivory, Pearl and Bone Yard Measures; Pearl and Bone Waxers; Wrought Ivory Card Cases; Table Matts; Musical Boxes; various sizes of Mirrors; Porcelain Tablets for drawing; Watch Ribbons; Pearl Slides; Crosses and Studs; Purse Clasps; Gentlemen's Morocco and Japanned Dressing Cases; Emerson's Razor Straps; Bead Neck Chains; Bone and Ivory Rattles; Indelible Ink; Letter Stamp Cribbage Boards; Game of Lotto; Paper Folders; Cut Glass Cologne Bottles; Napoleon Statues, bronzed; Salt Spoons; Steel Pens.

Cutlery, &c. Superior Razors; Rodgers & Sons, and other Penknives, in great variety; Steel Scissors, fine quality; every description of Hair, Cloth, Nail, Hat, Tooth, Shaving and Flesh Brushes. Every kind and pattern of Morocco Work; Ivory Chess Men; Ever Pointed Pencil Cases.

English and French Hair Work. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs; Top Pieces; Plain and Curled Frizettes; Bands of Long Hair; Bunches of Curls; Hair and Mohair Puffs; Puff Curls, various kinds; Opera Puffs; boxes Curled Hair.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine the same, as they will be sold at great bargains.

By order of E. N. STRATTON, *Assignee.*

feb 15 eptAp1st

Notice.

BRYENT & HERMAN, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed from No 12 to No 16 Water street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Stoves, Grates, and Fire Frames. Also, Sheet Iron, Tin, Japan, Britannia and Hollow Ware.

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware manufactured at short notice, and on reasonable terms. 2m feb 15

Removal.

JOHN H. WILKINS & CO, have removed from No 119, Washington street, to No 12, Water street, corner of Devonshire street, where they offer for sale an assortment of printing, wrapping, colored, and writing Paper, wholesale and retail

For sale a Hoisting Wheel and apparatus. Also, an Iron Safe. 3t feb 15

French Boarding House.

MR and MRS MORIN have the honor of informing such persons as are desirous of exercising the French Language, that their house is now open, and arrangements may be made for board, either by the week, day, or single meal, with or without lodgings. Dinner at 2 o'clock, precisely. Rear of Tudor's Buildings, in the court opposite the New Court House now building, No 2.

dec 21 3m

Wigs, Top Pieces, &c.

E. E. DYER, No 98 Washington street, has on hand a very superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Top Pieces, &c. &c. which he offers at as low prices as articles of the same quality can be purchased for in the city.

☞ Gentlemen will find an advantage in calling as above, as he has an apartment expressly for cutting and fitting Wigs, and cutting and curling gentlemen's hair, which will be attended to by an experienced workman.

jan 4

THE GIFTED LADY.

MRS MOTT, Female Physician, would inform her patients and the public in general, that she has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champoo, and Medicated Baths, in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those who are acquainted with these invaluable Baths, nothing may be said of their praise; to those who are not, one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, under their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening the teeth; the Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions; Wart Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilblain Liquid and Salve; Tooth Ache Drops; Tic Doloreux Embrocation; Head Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Powders and Stomachic Bitters. tf jan 25

Patent for the United States.

MOTT'S Patent Medicated and Champoo Baths, and Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These Baths are well known to the Medical Faculty as being patronized by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and are considered in the Oriental Empires as the greatest luxury they enjoy, being a preventive as well as a cure of contagious diseases—and they are now introduced in the United States in a new and perfect form, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals, under the direction, or according to the prescription of their physician.

Dr Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing) Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Cancers, Impostumes, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr M. will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical gentlemen in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to an enlightened public to decide.

These spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and other places have been purchased to be fitted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simples of the Materia Medica with the Herbal Medicine—therefore called Vegetable.

Tooth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bunions on the joints, compound or cancerous Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, disease of the Eyes, &c. &c.

Male Patients only, attended to by me. Mrs Mott, the Females and Children. No out door patients can be attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights for villages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States, with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to Dr MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets. tf jan 25

The Ladies' Medical Oracle,

Or Mrs MOTT'S Advice to Young Females, Wives, and Mothers.

BEING a Non-Medical Commentary on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of the Diseases of the Female Frame; together with an explanation of her system of Vegetable Medicine for the cure of disease, and the Patent Medicated Champoo Baths; to which is added [illegible]

THE [illegible] Tooth Wash [illegible] It will also be found to keep the teeth [illegible].

It has the further advantage of [illegible] the mouth and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for cankers or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I return you my thanks for the bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

I will use the preparation at your request, and should I see any cause to dissent, I will write to you on the subject.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, Conn. March 23, 1832.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From A. Rea, M. D.

Portland, Me. Nov. 7, 1831.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I received a bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash from you, for which I am much obliged to you. I believe it to be a valuable article. I have used it with very happy effect for cleansing the teeth and hardening the gums. Yours, &c.

A. REA.

From Sylvanus Plympton, M. D.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen, I have frequently administered your Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash in various affections of the mouth and throat; such as Apthæ, attendant on Scarlatina and Cholera Infantum, Plyalism, (mercurial sore mouth,) &c. and relief has been immediate and permanent. In a neuralgic affection of the face and head, (tic doloreaux) arising from a depraved state of the gums and defective teeth, which had resisted many powerful approved medicines, this Wash acted like a charm. I hesitate not to give it my entire approbation for the purposes for which it was made, and consider it one of the most safe, pleasant and effectual articles of the kind ever offered to the public.

I am yours, &c. S. PLYMPTON.

Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1831.

From Mr. A. A. Hayes, Operative Chemist and Superintendent of the Roxbury Chemical Works.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen: Having examined the bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you gave me, and become acquainted with its composition, it affords me pleasure to express my belief that it well deserves the high reputation it has acquired. It does not contain any substance in solution or suspension, which can either chemically or mechanically injure the teeth, and observation and experience confirm the opinion, that its effects on the mouth are salutary and very agreeable.

With respect, A. A. HAYES.

Roxbury Larboratory, Feb. 8, 1832.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D. Quarantine Physician for the Port of Boston, (late professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Berkshire Medical Institution.)

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Although I have neglected to give your Tooth Wash a thorough personal trial, gentlemen of the profession assure me that it has answered their highest expectations. The medicinal articles which enter into its composition induce me to believe that its application to the ulcerated and otherwise diseased surfaces of the mouth and throat, will be appropriate, efficacious and satisfactory.

Respectfully yours, J. V. C. SMITH.

March 20, 1832.

☞ Recommendations from Drs. Shurtleff, Flint and others, may be examined on the wrapper of each bottle.

*** There are perhaps twenty imitations of this Tooth Wash, which wholly or partially assume the above name; none of which have any connexion with the genuine. The wrapper to each bottle is signed in the hand writing of LOWE & REED, inventors and sole proprietors. For sale by the Druggists generally. Price 50 cents.

nov 24 eow3ly

Consumption! Consumption!!

COMMUNICATION. DR B. MESTHE'S *ANTI-CONSUMPTION SPECIFIC SYRUP*, approved of by the officers of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and the only Medicine ever discovered, approved of and recommended by the most eminent Physicians, both in France and the United States, for the cure and prevention of those dreadful internal diseases where the lungs and chest are supposed to be affected. It is also most useful in cases of cough, cold, asthma, hooping cough, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, &c. It relieves the disease soon, obtains an effectual cure, and at the same time strengthens the whole system.

N. B. Certificates from private patients and from eminent Physicians in New York, which accompany each bottle, are the following:

Daniel L. M. Peixotto, M. D. President of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York.

Francis W. Walsh, M. D. Secretary of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York.

Charles Cleeve, M. D. Treasurer of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York.

☞ The *Anti-Consumption Specific Syrup* is to be sold in Boston only at F. LECOMPTE'S, Confectioner, Nos 10 and 11 Tremont House. 1m feb 1

Coughs and Colds.

Thirty-Thousand Bottles sold in two years!!

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP. The great and increasing demand for this new and valuable preparation is sufficient evidence of its efficacy in cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, and in fact, all Pulmonary Affections. Let every one who values health, and is suffering under any or either of the above complaints, have immediate recourse to the

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP,

if they wish a speedy cure, and a pleasant and effectual remedy.

Sold wholesale by MOFFAT, PLUMMER & CO, 118 State street. Also, by the principal wholesale and retail Druggists and Apothecaries in this city, and throughout the United States and British provinces.

Price 50 cents per bottle. 6m dec 7

Elixir Pectorale.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS valuable Medicine, which originated with a regular bred Physician, who used it for many years in his practice, is entitled to public [illegible] its origin and from the character [illegible] after [illegible] years trial.

Certificates of its efficacy have been given by several Physicians and Clergymen, and by numerous other persons who have been benefitted by its use; and it may be safely recommended as an efficacious medicine in affections of the lungs. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr.

nov 2 6m No 1, Union street.

Bone Setting by Dr S. C. Hewett,

Pupil of the late Dr Job Sweet, who may be found at 297 Washington street, nearly opposite Avon place.

DR H. expresses his gratitude to the public for his extensive practice in this city and vicinity, such as reducing dislocations and fractures, hip diseases, white swellings, sprains, contraction of the cords, deformity of the limbs, weakness of the joints, and limbs that have been paralyzed, rheumatism in case the cords have become contracted and stiff, &c. Dr H. would inform the public, as a great number of persons have called on him with diseases requiring internal medicines, or surgical operations, that he does not prescribe internal medicines or perform surgical operations in any case whatever, nor does he ever intend to practice anything but Bone Setting, and attend to diseases of the limbs and joints. This practice is considered by Dr H. to be entirely separate from Physicians or Surgeons, and he believes it not understood by them. This practice has always been confined to the above branch, excepting by a few impostors who travel the country and call themselves bone setters, physicians and surgeons, when in fact they understand neither branch. Two or three such impostors have visited this city within the last three or four years, and this is the reason why so many have [illegible]

[illegible] GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors, dec 21 tf No 3 (Arcade) Joy's Building.

PENDLETON

HAS removed from Graphic court to the new Store, No 206, Washington street, where he will keep for sale, in addition to his stock of Prints, Music &c. a general assortment of Jewelry, perfumery, Combs, Hair Work, and other articles in the Fancy Good line.

CARDS, in all their varieties, engraved and printed; many specimens of style may be seen by applying as above.

The Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographic Establishment is in the rear of the store, entrance by the passage way, No 204, Washington street. feb 8

Balance Factory.

JOHN B. STODDARD at his Manufactory, No 2 and 3, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles, *WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States. Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and Scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

Cottons.

5 BALES 38 inch Brown Sheetings, at 10 cents.

5 bales Exeter do do	11	"
2 cases 3-4 fine Bleached Shirtings,	8	"
1 " " " " "	10	"
2 " 7-8 " " "	12½	"
3 " 4-4 " " Sheetings,	11	"
2 " 9-8 " " "	15	"
1 bale Russia Diapers,	$2 00	"
2 " 4-4 Domett Flannels,	33	"
2 " 7-8 superior Tickings	15	"

Also, an extensive assortment of blue, black and col'd Poult de Soie, Gro de Swiss, Gro de Naples, and Italian Silks; Scarlet Merino Shawls; 6-4 French Merinos; 6-4 English do; and 5-8 Circassians. The above, with a large variety of other seasonable Goods, all of which will be freely shown, at prices as low as the lowest, by EZRA ALLEN, 71 and 73 Hanover street. feb 8

Fresh Goods.

S. D. P. BAXTER, has taken the store 36 Washington street, where can be found a prime assortment of the following *GOODS*—

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets,	4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconets,
Grecian do	do Cambrics,
Fig'd do	do plain and fig'd Swiss Muslins,
Thread-Edgings,	Bishop and Linen Lawns,
Insertings and Quillings,	Imitation Linen Cambrics,
Grecian and Blond do	Plaid fig'd and corded do
Gimp and Dutch Laces,	Linen, Linen Cambric Hdkfs,
Tattings and Pearlings,	Hdkfs, &c &c.

Also, black and white Silk Hose; black, slate and col'd worsted do; black raw silk and worsted half do; black white and col'd horseskin Gloves; Prints, Ginghams, Cambrics and Cottons, with a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. 1m feb 15

Oriental Shaving Soap.

A NEW and important discovery!! This article is justly celebrated for its peculiar properties in rendering the Beard soft and easy to cut. It supersedes other soaps on account of its liquid form, making the process of shaving easier and quicker. The article needs no recommendation but one simple trial, which will prove its qualities.

Directions—Drop three drops into a cup, wet your brush in warm water and rub it, and it will produce an elegant fine lather, which will not dry for hours.

Prepared by Stephen Thayer & Co, New Ipswich, N. H. Sold by their Agent in Boston, SAMUEL ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4 North Market street. tf—jan 11

Harness Manufactory.

T. KELLOGG would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from Union, to 8 Hanover street.

He purposes, now to manufacture, through the season,

COACH, CHAISE, AND OTHER HARNESS *COLLARS*. For sale a lot of prime Stage Collars, made with much pains to suit gentlemen in the Stage line, who are invited to call and look at them.

Likewise a supply of *COACH, CHAISE, TEAM, TRUCK* and *PATENT LEATHER COLLARS*, of which are warranted to work well.

TRUNKS Also for sale an assortment of Best Hard Leather, Double Wooden Iron Bound, Best Trunks, Common and Fancy, *CARPET BAGS*, &c. feb 8

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Subscriber has taken a lease of the BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL, and has covenanted in his lease from the Directors, approved at a meeting of the Corporation, to use his best exertions to keep an orderly, well provided, and well attended House of Entertainment for Public Accommodation. He feels no disposition to interfere with the rights of any men or body of men associated for the purpose of drawing custom from this Establishment, built, as he is informed, for the purpose of accommodating the public, particularly the Drovers and Dealers at this market, who have frequented it for many years past. But he will pledge himself to his former customers, to the present customers, and to all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, to deserve, or so far as in his power to deserve it, by constant and unremitted attention on his part, the only means he has to obtain and secure it. Those persons throughout the Commonwealth, and in the neighboring and other States in the Union, and all whose business leads them to Brighton, are requested to make favorable notice of this advertisement, and oblige their obedient servant, Z. B. PORTER.

☞ Gentlemen and parties from the city will always find good accommodations, and every thing usually found in an establishment of the kind.

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, Feb 1, 1834. tf

Boston Coffee House,

CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE AND MILK STS. BOSTON,
(FORMERLY GALLAGHER'S.)

THE subscriber having taken the above mentioned establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he will be prepared at all reasonable times to provide them every luxury the market affords, the produce of sea and land;—his Bar will be supplied with choice old Wines and Liquors. It being the intention of the subscriber that his establishment shall be inferior to none in the city, and to superintend in person, every branch of his business, he hopes to [illegible] that patronage which has been [illegible] tips, Clubs, Military and Fire Companies, [illegible] furnished with retired rooms and Suppers at the shortest notice. Steaks, Chops, [illegible] will be served up at all hours of the day and evening. [illegible] till two o'clock.

*** Families can be supplied with [illegible] any part of the city.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday last.

ALEXANDER McGREGOR.

N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms.

Vegetable Cough Lozenges,

PREPARED BY J. K. PALMER, M. D.

THIS valuable Medicine is composed of vegetables and combines all the valuable medicinal virtues of the different cough mixtures in a more convenient form. It has been used for the last fifteen years in the private practice of an eminent physician, in the form of pills, and has been considered a specific for colds, coughs, asthma, croup, and all affections of the lungs. The proprietor, having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the effects of this medicine, is confident that nothing has been publicly recommended which can be more effectual. Therefore, for the benefit of invalids, he has procured the original recipe, and put up the medicine in the form of Lozenges, being the most convenient and agreeable way in which it can be administered. The Lozenges are put up in boxes, with suitable directions, and can be taken with perfect safety by persons of every age. References to those who have taken them will be given by the Agents.

Sold wholesale and retail by TROTT & Co, [illegible] street, Boston, General Agents for the United States, to whom all orders must be directed, and at retail by [illegible] French, 161 Hanover street; John I. Brown, [illegible] Joseph T. Brown, [illegible] L. Elliot, 271, Washington street [illegible] 96, Cambridge street.

[illegible]